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Egypt's Hopes Fade in Search for Mines aid South of Suez

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Two weeks after an international flotilla began its search for mines endangering ships in the Gulf of Suez, Egypt's hope of finding enough evidence to establish that it planted them is beginning to fade.

The Egyptian government had said it was convinced that the mines, which have damaged at least three ships, were placed in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea by Libya. But officials concede that their suspicions are based on circumstantial evidence: the transit of the Libyan ship Ghat three days before the first mine damaged a Soviet ship in the Gulf of Suez on July 25.

French officials later impounded Ghat, because of a legal dispute between a French shipping company and the Libyan government, when it arrived in Marseille. They searched the ship and said they found no incriminating evidence.

Proof of the Egyptian suspicions depends on finding an unexploded mine so that its manufacturer and purchaser might be identified. That has not yet happened. A conjecture is spreading that no mine will be found.

The Egyptian government has been backpedaling on its strong accusations against Libya, as it did earlier on similar ones against Iran, the United States, Italy and the Soviet Union has produced shreds.

Although early last week Egypt's chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ibrahim Orabi, said his government's "suspicions are almost confirmed" against Libya, President Hosni Mubarak said Friday, "We have no definite answer about Libya's involvement," only "big suspicions."

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, said in an interview over the weekend that the 18 ships of the international mine-hunting fleet "have found nothing." He said suspicions were centered on Libya because of a voyage of the Ghat and the fact that the mine-laying operation was so big for a small group of individ-

Iraq Now Touted in Gulf War

Study in Senate
Says U.S., Soviet
'Tilt' Is Factor

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The military balance in the Gulf war has shifted in favor of Iraq, according to a Senate Foreign Relations Committee report.

The study, issued Monday, said the United States and the Soviet Union had "tilted" toward Baghdad while Iran had been hampered by a worldwide arms embargo.

It did not predict an early end to the conflict, which started four years ago next month. But it said that "several key Iranian leaders appear to be reaching the conclusion that the costs of continuing military efforts are becoming too great" and that Iran's policy toward the war "appears to be in a state of flux."

The five committee staff members who prepared the report visited Iraq and other Gulf states, but not Iran, in two separate groups last month. They also visited U.S. military facilities and reported that 11,500 U.S. personnel are on duty in the Gulf and Arabian Sea area.

The committee assessment was issued as a Panamanian oil tanker was reported hit by a rocket Monday in the Gulf.

The Associated Press said it was the 42d commercial ship attacked in the strategic waterway this year. It reported speculation among shipping sources that Iranian planes had carried out the attack.

The study said the Western powers might consider intervening to escort commercial shipping or clear mines if attacks on the tankers should escalate. In the case of escalation, it said, U.S. air strikes on Iranian airfields might be necessary to protect the operation.

Egypt's Naguib Dies; Was First President

United Press International

CAIRO — General Mohammed Naguib, 82, who was Egypt's first president after the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952, died Tuesday of a long illness, Cairo television said.

The television interrupted its evening programs to announce the death of General Naguib, the first president of the Egyptian Republic. He died Wednesday, according to Egyptian television.

General Naguib had a brain clot more than a year ago and was in a coma when he was taken to Cairo's Shubra Military Hospital. It was not known whether he died in the hospital or at home.

Mohammed Naguib was the father figure of the Egyptian revolution in its early days.

A hero of the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948, he was made president in 1953. He was removed from office in 1954 and placed in his house arrest.



Mohammed Naguib

With Nasser avoiding a visible role, General Naguib was for almost a year recognized at home and abroad as the leader of the revolution.

Only members of the Revolution Command Council knew that Nasser was the real power.



SOUTH AFRICAN VOTE PROTEST — Police in a township near Johannesburg drag a resident protesting elections Tuesday for the Asian chamber of a segregated Parliament. A boycott contributed to low turnout. Page 5.

Israel Jets Raid Base In Bekaa

Lebanese Report
Palestinians Had
Heavy Casualties

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Israeli Air Force jets attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon on Tuesday and reportedly inflicted heavy casualties.

The Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the rightist Christian Phalangist party, said as many as 100 people may have been killed when two Israeli bombers destroyed several buildings at the base in Majdal Anjar about three miles (five kilometers) from the Syrian border.

According to the radio, quoting a correspondent on the scene, 25 bodies have been recovered from under the debris, and that 75 were believed to be buried.

An Israeli Army communiqué quoted by Israel Radio said the base belonged to Sayed Musa, known as Abu Musa, the guerrilla commander who led a rebellion last year against Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It was the second Israeli air strike in 12 days against Palestinian positions in the Bekaa region, which is under Syrian control.

On Aug. 16, Israeli planes struck at a camp used by Abu Musa guerrillas. The Israeli communiqué said the target was used as a departure point behind Syrian lines for raids against Israeli soldiers.

The Israeli radio Tuesday was shortly after an army spokesman in Tel Aviv announced that three Israeli soldiers had been wounded, one of them seriously, in clashes with gunmen in southern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, street clashes between rival Muslim militias in Beirut and Marjayoun fighting in the northern part of Tripoli on Tuesday brought more tension into the charged situation.

[Police reports said at least seven persons were killed and eight were wounded in the early hours of the fighting in Tripoli, United Press International reported.]

Prime Minister Rashid Karami is trying to re-establish harmony inside his cabinet. He held talks with Walid Jumblatt, the minister of public works and tourism, in an attempt to persuade him to attend Wednesday's cabinet session.

Canada's Liberals Seem Headed for Severe Defeat

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — John Turner, who re-entered politics this summer to accept the leadership of the Liberal Party and thereby fulfill his dream of becoming prime minister of Canada, appears headed for a national election defeat nearly as severe as the one his party sustained in 1958, its worst.

Public opinion surveys show that Brian Mulroney, a gifted public speaker, who leads the Progressive Conservative Party, is lengthening his lead over Mr. Turner for the Sept. 4 election. The latest Canadian Broadcasting Corp. poll, completed in mid-August, gives the Tories a 17-point margin over the Liberals. The latest Gallup poll gave him a 14-point margin. The small socialist-leaning New Democratic Party is siphoning off strength from the Liberal left, the polls show.

Mr. Turner, 55, is campaigning late almost every night by plane, bus and auto cavalcade, but he seems to be making few inroads. The Conservatives are solidly ahead in every region of Canada, and analysts have predicted that the Tories could get up to 60 percent of the vote and 180 to 200 seats in the 282-seat House of Commons.

The Liberals won 147 seats in the 1980 election to the Conservatives' 103 and the New Democrats' 32. The Liberals, who have controlled Canada for most of this cen-



John Turner

tury, were last drubbed badly in 1958, when John Diefenbaker and the Tories took 208 seats. That was the greatest election victory for any Canadian party since nationhood in 1867.

This year the party leaders have been campaigning hard in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, where 60 percent of the 25 million Canadians live and which claim a total of 170 parliamentary seats. In 1980, the Liberals took 74 of 75 seats in Quebec and 53 of 95 seats in Ontario. Polls show, however, that the Liberals are unlikely to come anywhere near that performance on Sept. 4.

The Liberal margin of 19 to 13 in the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also seems likely to be reduced. In the western provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Liberals have only 2 of 77 seats and appear unlikely to gain more.

The Conservative inroad to Quebec is particularly significant. Three of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's four election victories over 16 years were possible by the Liberal majorities in French Canada overcoming Tory strength elsewhere. Mr. Mulroney said that Tory polls show his party winning as many as 30 seats in Quebec. The premier of Quebec, René Lévesque, also predicts a Tory breakthrough there.

Mr. Turner, who became prime minister in July automatically after winning a party leadership contest to succeed Mr. Trudeau, now vows in his campaign: "I refuse to give up."

A wealthy corporate lawyer who has been working for the past nine years in Toronto's Bay Street financial quarter, Mr. Turner has moved left. He has stopped campaigning for fiscal conservatism and has begun offering proposals to tax the wealthy as a way to finance additions to Canada's extensive social welfare programs.

While this approach brought some cheering at Liberal rallies last week, Mr. Turner has not been able

to coordinate a smooth and coherent attack on the opposition. He also has had a problem with style. He is a shrill and tense campaigner, without humor. The Canadian press, meanwhile, is filled with accounts of how Liberals at the local level are pulling back, hoping to ride out the storm while Mr. Turner goes down to defeat.

The Liberal collapse, attributed in large part to Mr. Turner's campaign, has been so swift and seemingly irreversible that Mr. Turner has been forced to ask Mr. Trudeau, his longtime rival, to step in.

"It would be very helpful," said the prime minister in an earnest voice at a television taping the other day.

It was not meant to be this way. Mr. Turner had once been finance minister under Mr. Trudeau but quit the cabinet in 1975 in a policy dispute. He took with him a reputation of more than a decade in the Commons for a deft political touch.

A Rhodes scholar and Olympic-class college track star, Mr. Turner seemed the perfect heir apparent as prime minister.

Mr. Turner then called a quick election on the basis of polls that showed he would have an easy victory over Mr. Mulroney. His close-cropped silver hair, piercing blue eyes and chiseled, patrician features seemed particularly suitable for a nation's leader. Instead they have earned him the sobriquet of "Ice-man."

U.S. Says Soviet Has Long Had Cruise Missile

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration says that the Soviet Union has been developing cruise missiles "long before" the deployment of new U.S.-made medium-range missiles in Europe in December.

On Saturday, the Soviet Union announced that it had conducted successful tests of ground-launched cruise missiles in response to the deployment of the U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles.

On Monday, John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said

the Soviet announcement was "no surprise."

"The Soviets have long had an active cruise missile program and have already deployed a substantial force of shorter-range cruise missiles," he said.

"This program," he said, "was under development long before United States Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missile deployments began."

Asked why the Soviet Union had made its announcement, he said, "I guess it's the same old scare tactic."

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is proceeding with plans over the next few years to deploy 572 new U.S. missiles in Europe —

464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2s — to counter what it asserts is a Soviet advantage in this type of weapon.

Negotiations on seeking mutual curbs on medium-range missiles collapsed in November when the Soviet Union quit the talks and said it would not resume them until NATO halted the deployment program and dismantled the missiles already in place. The Soviet Union asserted that there already was a balance in Europe and that the new missiles gave the West an advantage.

The Russians said that to counter this, they would take appropriate steps, such as deploying

missile-launching submarines closer to American shores, and putting missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The announcement of the cruise missile test was described by Tass on Saturday as part of the "countermeasures."

The Pershing-2s are to be installed in West Germany to replace an earlier model, less accurate, shorter-range Pershing. The NATO cruise missiles are to be put in West Germany, Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands. Deployment has begun in the first three countries.

Mr. Hughes said that the NATO deployment was "a response to unprovoked Soviet deployments of the SS-20, which now number 378." The SS-20 is a mobile, medium-range missile, which is deployed in European and Asian parts of the Soviet Union.

■ Soviet Assesses U.S. Power

The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

In a revised publication on U.S. military power, the Soviet government reiterates assertions that the Reagan administration is seeking military superiority and maintains that East and West are in rough strategic balance.

The book, titled "Whence the Threat to Peace," is the third such volume released by the Soviet Embassy here in English that closely resembles the Pentagon's annual survey of Soviet forces.

The new edition concludes that in manufacturing abilities, quality of weapons and manpower, NATO and Warsaw Pact countries exist in "rough military equilibrium." Soviet military spending, it said, has stayed "practically the same over the recent years." It accuses the administration of "whipping up the arms race," especially in Europe and in space.

The report says that three SS-4 or SS-5 Soviet nuclear missiles have been removed for every new SS-20 missile deployed, bringing the total number of such missiles facing NATO to 473 — "almost half of them aged ones."

Monaco's Silly Season: Photos of Stephanie Revive Palace's Joust With Press

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

MONTE CARLO — It was a shimmering sapphire of a day. The doorman in front of the casino parked the Ferraris and the Daimlers in color-coordinated clusters. Waiters served caviar from an ice block sculptured into a cobra's coils.

Water-skiers, strapped to parachutes the shape of huge poppies, lifted out of the sea. Celebrities like the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson joined the summer's slow parade.

But this summer also has been marked by other images. The principality's public relations warriors fought and lost Monte Carlo's Battle of the Magazine Covers, their attempt to enjoin the publication of pictures showing Princess Stephanie, as the captions put it, "torn between passion and good sense."

The Grimaldi family seems to want its existence, and Monaco itself, to be portrayed as all orange blossoms and lunch-with-the-famous and well-mannered wealth.

But for the French press — and in view of its circulation figures, a significant segment of the French themselves — the family has become a kind of Dallas-Falcon Crest-Kennedy saga of regular weekly installments, marriages,



Princess Stephanie

deaths, annulments requested, perfect happiness denied.

So far this year, Paris-Match has published nine Monaco-oriented covers. By comparison, it has used one concerning President Francois Mitterrand.

Paris-Match's best-selling issue followed the death two years ago of Princess Grace, and circulation went up 5 percent two weeks ago, when it published photos taken with a long-range camera of Prin-

cess Stephanie, 19, that seemed to illustrate the idea that she had jilted her longtime boyfriend, Paul Belmonte, 21, son of France's most popular movie star, Jean-Paul Belmondo, for Anthony Delon, 19, son of the film actor the French seem to consider as the synthesis of wildness, rage and passion, Alain Delon.

Jours de France entered the game too, but respectfully. It stayed away from Stephanie and her boyfriend, cradling Anthony Delon in her arms, but offered an official-looking evening gown cover shot of the princess, taken in front of a portrait of her mother.

"Look," said Roger Thérond, editor in chief of Paris-Match, "it's our Dallas, our serial, and they are our Kennedy's, and we didn't invent any of it."

"The scenario is beyond belief," Mr. Thérond said, "but do you think someone at Match told Grace Kelly's daughter to dump Belmonte's son and throw her arms around Delon's son, who just happens to have been convicted for car theft and having a pistol? No, we just published the pictures. And did we tell Anthony Delon the next week to wreck his Mercedes at the Belgian border? No."

"We have nothing against these

people," he went on, "it's just that we're married to them in a way. Before it was Caroline, now it's Stephanie. Everybody knows everybody, millions of us. The public has invested in this story. It participates, it judges, it condemns, it pities. It's a second life for a lot of people. And then the palace says we're invading their privacy. Hah!"

The palace has often sued those who tried to compromise its vision of itself. It once told a lawyer to go to court to stop a stripper from calling herself Caroline of Monaco.

On other occasions, it has hunkered down, or exerted pressure where it could: Publishers of a book called "Le Prince" said they found they could not buy advertising space in the regional press.

The novel was about a principality called Montecarlo, its Prince Ruggiero and his wife, Princess Kate, a former American opera star, and blackmail, sex, thievery and big money.

A strong attempt was made to stop publication of the pictures of Stephanie and Mr. Delon, who was described by his lawyer as a "languid Adonis" when he received an eight-month suspended sentence last year for stealing a car and having a pistol without a permit.

The Belmonte-Delon exchange



Anthony Delon

had something embarrassing, it seemed — Paul Belmonte, described as gentle, kind, palace-approved and a wearer of polished loafers, being replaced, at least for the time being, by Mr. Delon, a darker, troubled young man who said last month, "I don't have any relationship with my father."

The Grimaldi family's attempt to have an injunction issued in Paris against the pictures appearing in Paris-Match on the ground of inva-

sion of privacy was rejected by a judge, who noted a point of irony: After all, the princess and the young man were photographed "entwined in tender insolence," in Match's phrase, at a public beach down the road from Monte Carlo.

"I don't think anyone tracks gangsters the way they go after the family," said Nadia Lacoste, the family spokeswoman, who found the pursuit intolerable in two ways.

"First," she said, "regardless of the picture, it will be systematically taken out of context if that suits their purposes. Second, the problem is that when you appear so often, the public starts thinking you love the publicity. They can't realize the family has nothing to do with it. So you lose on both ends."

Mr. Thérond said the real truth was that over 20 years, the magazines and the principality have always figured out ways to kiss and make up. Both, he said, understand their need for each other.

Last week, the understanding seemed to be working again. Match said its next issue would feature Prince Albert, the uncontroversial crown prince. Did Match's reporters talk to Albert?

"Sure," Mr. Thérond replied. "He gave us an interview. What else did you think?"

Nicaragua Asserts C-47 Supplying Rebels Was Shot Down by Artillery

United Press International

MANAGUA — Nicaragua has reported that it shot down a U.S.-built transport plane dropping arms and supplies to anti-government guerrillas inside Nicaragua.

The U.S.-backed rebels said Tuesday that eight guerrillas were killed in the crash of the plane, a C-47. But the clandestine radio station of the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, Radio 15 de Septiembre, disputed the Nicaraguan assertion that the plane was shot down, saying it crashed because of "mechanical failure."

The radio said the entire crew was killed. "The bodies of the eight commandos of liberty were burned completely," the broadcast said.

A communiqué of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry said the plane was downed by artillery Monday in Jinotega province, near the town of Quilali, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of the border with Honduras and 150 miles north of Managua.

The communiqué said the plane had frequently made supply flights from Honduras and was shot down "as it tried to carry out a resupply

of ammunition, food and provisions."

Nicaraguan troops shot down a C-47 supply plane in October, killing one of the crew members. Two others in the crew were reported captured and a fourth disappeared. The U.S. government, which has provided \$55 million to the anti-Sandinist rebels in the past two years, had no comment on the incident.

In a separate incident, the Defense Ministry said Monday that government troops killed 36 rebels in battles in its northern border regions.

It said the Sandinists battled rebels in the Jinotega mountain villages of Kurinwas, Valle San Juan, El Triunfo, Las Tejas and Loma Alfaro in the past few days.

At the same time, the coordinator of the Sandinist junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, again asked Mikito Indians to join the "counterrevolution" to lay down their arms and go home.

Nicaragua extended an amnesty to Indians, rebels and refugees in May 1983 and renewed it last month, to last through October.

Meanwhile, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, rebel sources said Monday that an American journalist reported missing in a confrontation between guerrillas and Nicaraguan government troops was safe inside a rebel-controlled area of Nicaragua.

Helen Hory, 28, of New York, was reported missing Wednesday after soldiers intercepted the boat in which she and seven members of a rebel group were traveling down a river near Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

But spokesmen for the rebels in Honduras said the guerrillas and Ms. Hory, whose media affiliation was not known, managed to escape.

Contadora Talks Stalled
Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade of Guatemala said Monday that the meeting of Central American delegates in Panama under the sponsorship of the four-nation Contadora group has been stalled by internal disagreement, according to The Associated Press.

"We understand that there are fairly pronounced differences of opinion," Mr. Andrade said. "Nicaragua has said there should be no verification or supervision of the Nicaraguan electoral process. Also, there are differences concerning the amount of arms in Central America."

Deputy foreign ministers of the Central American countries began a "technical meeting" in Panama on Saturday. The Contadora group — Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela — is trying to find peaceful solutions to the region's problems.



FUND-RAISING TRIP — Deng Pufang, 40, son of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, arrived in Hong Kong on Tuesday to raise funds for China's handicapped. Mr. Deng, 40, is deputy director of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped. His lower spine was damaged during the Cultural Revolution, reportedly after Red Guards forced him to jump from a window.

British Dockers' Strike Spreads to 6 More Ports

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's second major port strike in six weeks spread Tuesday to six more ports, as dockworkers at two of them reversed decisions to defy their union.

So far, however, the strike has not been as firm as last month's stoppage, which lasted from July 10 to July 20. In addition, industry sources said that Britain's offshore oil industry has been largely unaffected.

Although workers at some ports had yet to vote on their union's strike call, it was estimated that there had been walkouts at fewer than 30 ports. The Transport and General Workers' Union called Friday for a full walkout in response to British Steel's use of non-union labor last week to unload coal from a port in Scotland.

By comparison, the walkout last month, called when British Steel used nonunion labor to load iron ore on trucks, paralyzed 61 ports.

More than 1,000 dockworkers at Southampton, one of Britain's biggest container ports and the home of the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2, voted Tuesday to join the strike.

Dockers at Immingham, Britain's third largest port, and Grimsby, in eastern England, reported for work, but then walked out, two days after voting to defy the strike call.

Longshoremen at the Wales

ports of Cardiff, Newport and Port Talbot also voted to join the strike. But those at the eastern ports of Goole, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Boston, Wisbech and Ipswich voted not to join the strike.

Dockers on the Channel island of Guernsey also decided to ignore the strike call, after tomato growers warned that hundreds of tons of tomatoes would be lost if they stopped work.

The Transport and General Workers' Union called the strike last Friday after dockers' representatives voted in favor of a strike at a meeting in London.

They said Britain's state steel industry had used outside labor at its Hunterston terminal in Scotland to berth a ship with coal for its Ravenscraig refinery. Ravenscraig has been left short of coal by a miners' strike.

Tuesday's developments provided the leaders of Britain's 36,000 dockworkers, who face a rank-and-file split. The dockers who have defied the strike call say the dispute is political and has more to do with the five-month miners' strike than with their own industry.

At Larne, Northern Ireland, where longshoremen voted 115-1 on Monday to ignore the strike, a union official said the split in the union could have "very messy" repercussions.

Roland Missile Saga: U.S. Aimed Too High

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1975, after a six-year search for an effective anti-aircraft weapon, the U.S. Army took a European missile that worked reasonably well and began an improvement program that eventually made it too expensive for the Pentagon to buy.

Nine years and about \$1.3 billion later, the program has been canceled because of its cost, but the missile is still in production because of contracts signed years ago. The Defense Department would like to give away the missiles, and the army still does not have the short-range anti-aircraft system it has been trying to develop since 1969.

The missile is called the Roland, and its clouded history tells much about the Pentagon's procurement problems, according to Defense Department and industry officials. It shows how the Pentagon and its contractors frequently cannot resist adding expensive, top-of-the-line devices and how the Defense Department changes its definition of needs and missions to fit the times and available funds.

The Roland story also illustrates how the Reagan administration's desires exceeded the limits of its record military budgets and how, by the time the administration accepted that the Roland was too expensive, the program had acquired a life of its own.

"It's a fascinating story of how things go wrong, starting with a basically sound decision," said Robert W. Komer, former under-secretary of defense.

The army's unsuccessful 15-year search for an effective anti-aircraft missile may be a worst-case example, but it illustrates a problem of many weapons programs in an era of increasing complexity, officials said. If the Pentagon makes a system as effective as technology allows and tests it thoroughly before production, the system is likely to be out of date, and its price unjustified, before it reaches the field.

But if the Pentagon speeds into production without thorough testing, it may end up with a system that does not work.

The army began developing an anti-aircraft missile in 1969, primarily for defense of bases in Western Europe, but that program was stopped just before production in 1974 because it was too expensive and out of date. High-ranking officials then decided that the quickest and cheapest solution would be to import an existing system.

A competition of three European missiles was set up. The winner was the Roland, made by a French-West German consortium, Euro-missile.

"But then the army decided we had to Americanize Roland," said Mr. Komer, who served in the Carter administration. "We had to

have a production base in this country, instead of buying from Euro-missile."

The rationale for that decision, Mr. Komer said, was that Europe might be overrun in a war, leaving the United States nowhere to buy Rolands.

"I argued that if we lose Europe, we will have, (a), lost most of our army and (b), lost most of the area where we would use Roland," he said. "I suspect industry was saying, 'We want to build this missile. Why should this business go abroad?'"

The Hughes Aircraft Co. and Boeing Co. together won contracts to develop and produce the missile, and almost immediately costs began to rise. Before five years had elapsed, the expected cost had doubled and redoubled and nearly doubled again, according to army and industry officials.

Part of the difficulty lay in adapting a European missile to U.S. manufacturing plants. More than 130,000 drawings and thousands of technical manuals, product catalogues and other publications had to be translated into English.

"We certainly underestimated the cost of making the transfer from Europe and making the first units," said Robert L. Roderick, Hughes' senior vice president for missile systems development. "There were a lot of cost impacts none of us foretold. It took us a couple of years to get our feet on the ground, but since then there have been no substantial cost increases."

Much of the cost increase was due to army decisions beyond the contractors' control. Having decided to produce the Roland in the United States, the Pentagon decided on several costly improvements.

The army decided, for example, that the missile system — to be mounted on a U.S.-made armored vehicle chassis — should be able to withstand nuclear, biological and chemical attack. All the computer chips and other components had to be built to military specifications, which meant more reliable, larger and more expensive, officials said.

The army also decided that the Euro-missile which uses radar to home in on its target, was "too susceptible to enemy jamming, so a number of electronic countermeasures were introduced."

By the fall of 1980, as Hughes and Boeing moved toward production, the Carter administration decided that it could no longer afford the Roland. The army still wanted the short-range missile, but it acknowledged that Roland was its lowest priority of all the air-defense programs then in development.

When President Ronald Reagan took office and increased the fiscal 1982 military budget, the Roland bounced back. Major General James P. Maloney, then director of army weapons systems, acknowledged that the Roland was a relatively low priority, but said that "it does fill a true requirement" and requested \$533 million.

By a year later, however, the army had spent more than \$1 billion and thus argued successfully for what the industry calls a "soft termination," a cancellation that would allow Hughes and Boeing to build the 27 Roland vehicles and about 600 missiles that had been contracted for.

The army announced that those 600 missiles, the last of which are now being produced, would go to the New Mexico National Guard for use in the Rapid Deployment Force in Gulf contingencies. The announcement was a victory for the guard, which frequently complains that it receives only outdated equipment, and for New Mexico, where several hundred jobs would be created.

Even that solution, however, has turned out to be too expensive, according to a memo sent to the army by Deputy Defense Secretary William Howard Taft IV. Each Roland missile, seven feet long (2.13 meters) and six inches wide, costs \$150,000, compared with \$38,000 for improving an older short-range missile, the Chaparral.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iranian Airliner Is Hijacked to Iraq

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — An Iranian airliner reportedly carrying more than 200 people was hijacked to Iraq on Tuesday by a man and woman who said they were Iranians who wanted to end oppression in their homeland. The jet's passengers were freed unharmed in Baghdad, according to the Iraqi News Agency.

The news agency said the Iran Air plane was hijacked over central Iran and forced to land at an airport near Baghdad. At a press conference there, one of the alleged hijackers identified himself as Behruz Hassan and the woman gave her name only as Fereshteh. Both appeared to be in their 20s.

They said they had told the plane's captain that there were explosives aboard. They said they had acted "out of patriotism" and that they wanted "to save our compatriots from the oppression of Iran's rulers." They said they would seek asylum in Iraq.

Bangladesh Flood Toll Reaches 1,037

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — With eight more deaths reported Tuesday, the death toll from summer floods here has reached 1,037, officials said.

The current July-August floods have so far claimed 537 lives and affected more than 30 million people, the officials said. Mid-May floods in the northeastern districts of Sylhet and Moulvibazar killed 500 people, they said.

Major rivers, including the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Teesta and Mahananda, rose for the fifth consecutive day Monday following heavy rains in India. Sixty out of 64 administrative districts have been affected by the flooding.

11 Nations Pledge to Aid Boat People

TOKYO (AP) — Eleven Western countries have pledged to resettle more than 2,300 Vietnamese a year who flee their country by boat, United Nations officials say. International aid officials hope the resettlement plan will encourage ship captains to rescue the refugees, many of whom are threatened with starvation, drowning and pirate attacks.

The plan, proposed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was in response to a recent drop in the proportion of boat refugees rescued at sea by passing ships.

It is to take effect when other Western nations approached by the agency agree to participate. International aid sources have declined to specify which countries, other than the United States, have agreed to the plan.

Dealer Testifies About 'Hitler Diaries'

HAMBURG (AP) — A dealer in Nazi regalia has testified that he was enticed by a reporter to forge diaries of Adolf Hitler in exchange for a uniform owned by the chief of the Nazi air force, Hermann Göring, and the promise of \$643,000.

Konrad Kujawa, 46, told judges at his trial on fraud charges that he agreed in 1980 to provide the first 27 volumes of the bogus diaries after Gerald Heidemann, then a reporter for the magazine Stern, promised him the uniform and the money.

Mr. Heidemann, 52, who also is on trial on fraud charges, turned over the supposed diaries to Stern, which paid more than 9 million Deutsche marks (\$3.1 million) for the volumes and published some excerpts in 1983.

Violence Predicted in New Caledonia

SYDNEY (AP) — The Pacific nation of Vanuatu warned Tuesday that there will be a surge of violence in the French territory of New Caledonia because the South Pacific Forum declined to take the issue of Caledonian independence to the United Nations to press for a quicker resolution.

"Violence is going to increase in the next few weeks in New Caledonia because of the refusal of the forum to back a referendum on the decolonization committee," Prime Minister Walter Lini of Vanuatu said. Mr. Lini made the statement at the end of two days of annual talks among leaders of 14 South Pacific nations, held in Tuvalu.

France has said it will hold a referendum on independence for the colony in 1989. Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, the forum's acting spokesman, said Monday that the forum had agreed that France risked violence in the colony if it did not grant independence sooner.

Egyptian Airline to Protest to Libya

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt's national airline, EgyptAir, will protest to the International Air Transport Association over an incident Monday in which one of its planes allegedly was intercepted by Libyan fighters over Chad, Cairo airport sources said Tuesday.

They said the captain of an EgyptAir charter flight carrying Moslem pilgrims from Lagos to Jeddah complained of having been intercepted several times by two Libyan MiG fighters over Chad.

The fighters took no further action and the Egyptian plane landed safely in Jeddah.

Nigerian Borders to Remain Closed

LAGOS (AP) — Nigeria's borders with adjoining countries, closed since a changeover in the currency, in which new bills were printed to replace old ones in April, will remain shut indefinitely because of the country's economic plight, the military government has announced.

Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, the second-ranking official in the administration of Major General Mohammed Buhari, said in a radio broadcast Sunday that the borders "will remain closed until satisfactory alternative safeguards for Nigeria's economic plight have been made."

Nigeria's closure of land borders was part of a bid to stop illegal trafficking of the national currency, the naira, after the military seized power on Dec. 31. The new rulers changed the civilian government with widespread corruption.

For the Record

Four Grenadian leftist parties said Monday that they had agreed in principle to form a new party led by a former chief minister, Herbert Blaize. The party will contest elections against the rightist Grenada United Labor Party and the leftist Patriotic Movement. The date for the vote has not been set.

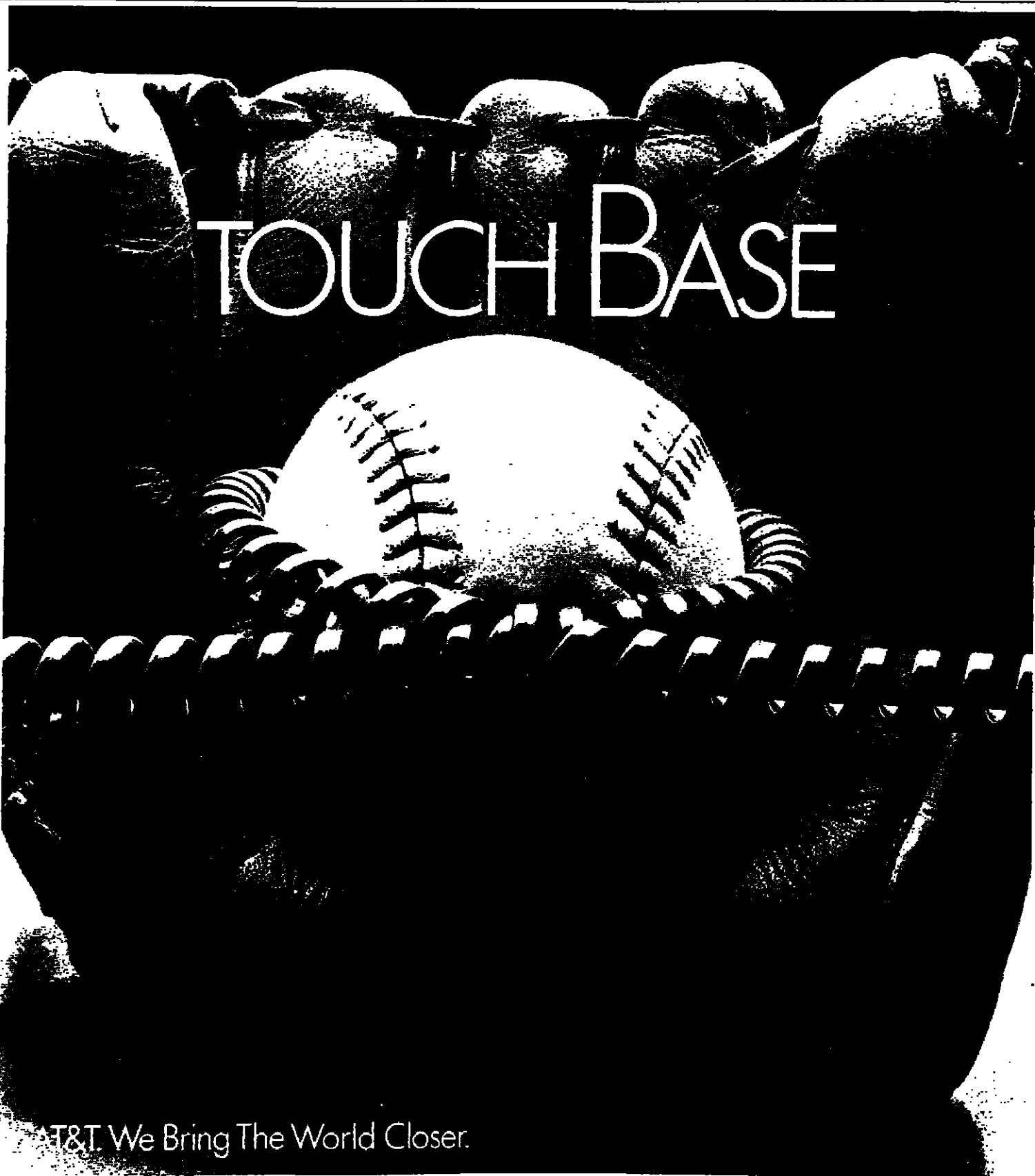
General Motors Corp. has agreed to stop polluting sewers with toxic waste, the U.S. Justice Department said Monday in Washington. It said the company had been dumping lead and zinc and other "toxic organic substances" into sewers from eight plants in seven states.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will open its first permanent office in Iran next month to increase aid to people fleeing from fighting in Afghanistan, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. (Reuters)

About 500 workers went on a 24-hour strike Tuesday at the British Broadcasting Corporation's World Service to protest the use of short-term contracts, union officials said. Programs were unaffected. (Reuters)

Two armed men in Düsseldorf seized the manager of a bank and were holding the man hostage after an attempt to rob the bank failed early Tuesday, police said. Nearly 10 hours after the break-in, police were still negotiating with the men, who demanded money and free passage from the bank.

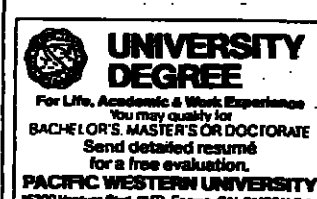
West Germany's Greens Party published a draft bill Tuesday demanding that all nuclear power plants in the country be shut down within six months. (Reuters)



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Mondale's Candidacy Hampered by Dispute Among Blacks in South

By Ronald Smothers

New York Times Service
JACKSON, Mississippi — The passions aroused by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's presidential candidacy are complicating the campaign of Walter F. Mondale, particularly in the South, where supporters of the two men continue to fight.

In many cases, Jackson partisans are angry at blacks who worked for Mr. Mondale's nomination and some black Mondale supporters are being threatened by Jackson followers. State Senator Julian Bond of Georgia overcame such a challenge in a primary earlier this month.

The infighting is a burden for the Mondale campaign as the Democratic candidate works to mend fences with Mr. Jackson in a region where the black vote could be the difference between winning and losing. In November, Mr. Jackson and a group of black political leaders were to meet Tuesday with Mr. Mondale to discuss how vigorously they will campaign for the ticket.

Two black political leaders, emphasizing the need to get out the vote to defeat Ronald Reagan, said Tuesday that Mr. Jackson's meeting with Mr. Mondale could lay the groundwork for a united Democratic campaign, United Press International reported Tuesday from Washington.

The two were Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta and Mayor Marvin Barry of the District of Columbia. Mr. Young told a television interviewer that "I would hope" at Mr. Jackson would work with his followers "and others to help generate a large turnout." Mr. Barry, on another television program, said blacks are "looking for the message from Mr. Mondale that we see the message to go along with the mission."

The problems among black politicians in the South are especially visible in Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama. At stake are jury positions, political offices, and influence.

Mr. Young, speaking at a convention of the black Alabama Democratic Conference over the weekend, took note of the division among black Southerners. He cited a strain growing out of the Jackson campaign as well as old rivalries between those who emphasize all rights approaches to problems and those who pursue conventional political avenues.

Mr. Young said he thought many of the problems would pass and at blacks would unite against Mr. Reagan. Others are not so sure. Talk of the higher political aspirations of blacks not only in the South but elsewhere, a development that led many established black political figures last year to station against a Jackson candidate.

Some leaders point out that Mr. Jackson, through his unwillingness to compromise during the primaries and his relentless attack on the party practices, has so angered the standards against which black political leadership is assured that things may never be the same.

One sign of disunity is in Mississippi, where Johnnie E. Walls Jr. is threatening to run as an independent for the U.S. Senate. Mr. Walls is supported by a number of blacks in the state, which is nearly 40 percent black.

It's a continuation and an extension of the Jackson campaign, Mr. Walls said. "Having come away from the convention with nothing that quenches their thirst, blacks know something has to happen."

The race is now between former Governor William F. Winter, a Democrat, and the incumbent, Thad Cochran, a Republican. Many observers say that Mr. Winter is fighting an uphill battle against his well-financed opponent and would be seriously hurt if a black candidate took away votes.

In South Carolina, James Clyburn, who leads a network of people who support black candidates in the state, misses over what he will do about a call from a black state Senate candidate in Charleston.

The candidate, state Representative McKinley Washington, who was a Mondale delegate to the national convention, is finding indifference among many black Jackson supporters in his race against a white incumbent to represent a newly apportioned district that is 54 percent black.

In Alabama, observers point to the defeat of black candidates for mayor and city council president in Selma last month as a sign of trouble. The city, a landmark of the civil rights era, is mostly black and is in the heart of the area where Mr. Jackson drew the most votes and the most support from black elected officials in the primary.

Anderson Gives Support To Mondale Campaign

The Associated Press

URBANA, Illinois — Walter F. Mondale received Tuesday the endorsement of John B. Anderson, a Republican and third-party presidential candidate in 1980. Mr. Anderson said a vote to re-elect President Ronald Reagan would be "a vote for continuation of the present policy of fear and loathing."

Appearing with Mr. Mondale before about 10,000 people at the University of Illinois, the former Illinois congressman urged those who supported his independent candidacy in 1980 to "walk with me now in support of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket."

Mr. Mondale told the crowd that "this morning the White House said John Anderson is a nobody." The Democratic candidate asserted, "John Anderson is a somebody."

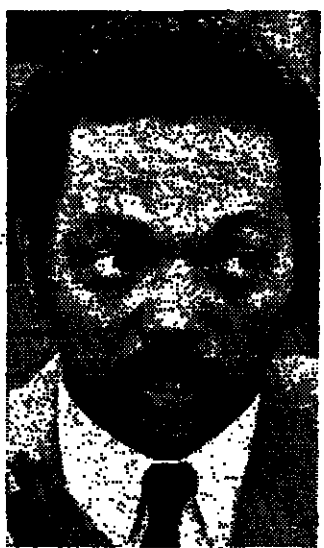
Foreign Policy Concern

David S. Broder of The Washington Post reported earlier from St. Paul, Minnesota:

Mr. Anderson, who broke with his party after losing to Mr. Reagan in the 1980 Republican presidential primaries, said in a telephone interview Monday that his "overriding concern is the threat we face with four more years of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy."

In addition to personal campaigning, Mr. Anderson said he was ready to send out mailings over his own name to independent and liberal Republican voters, starting with the 12,000 people on his National Unity Party list.

But he said the \$7.8 million in federal funds that would have been available to him as the National Unity Party candidate for president this year, had he chosen to



Jesse L. Jackson

run, cannot be transferred to Mr. Mondale or be spent on his behalf.

Democratic campaign officials said they welcomed Mr. Anderson's help in recruiting liberal Republicans, independents and younger voters. But James A. Lake, spokesman for the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee, scoffed at the significance of the endorsement.

"Who's John Anderson?" Mr. Lake asked. "Nobody. He's not a factor. People have forgotten who John Anderson is."

Mr. Anderson, a lawyer, was considered a likely independent presidential candidate again this year, but he announced last spring that he would bypass the campaign to work on building a party that could contest elections starting in 1986.

He said Mr. Mondale made the overture for his support in a telephone call about two weeks ago and that they had discussed it several times since. In explaining his decision to support Mr. Mondale, Mr. Anderson emphasized the issue of U.S.-Soviet relations and the arms race.

"It is a bitter irony," he said, "that the 'great communicator,' meaning Mr. Reagan, 'cannot break the sound barrier and is conducting a dialogue of the deaf with the Soviet leaders. The continuation of the nuclear arms race, with no negotiations, is a tragedy for humanity.'"

Mr. Mondale has been attempting to put Mr. Reagan on the defensive for using the term "jackasses" in a speech ridiculing advocates of a nuclear-weapons freeze. Mr. Anderson has supported such a freeze.

Ex-Reporter For Journal Indicted in Stock Fraud

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A former Wall Street Journal reporter, his roommate and a broker were indicted Tuesday on securities fraud charges in a scheme to trade stock using inside tips about upcoming columns in the newspaper.

The three defendants, all charged earlier in a separate Securities and Exchange Commission civil lawsuit, are R. Foster Winans, a former Journal reporter; David I. Carpenter, his roommate; and Kenneth P. Felix, a former stockbroker for Kidder, Peabody & Co.

A federal grand jury in New York charged that Mr. Winans took \$31,000 in payoffs in return for leaking advance information about his "Heard on the Street" column on the stock market.

According to the indictment, the scheme gained \$700,000 in illegal stock trading profits. Advance knowledge of what would appear in the Journal's influential column gave the defendants an illegal advantage in their stock trading, authorities charged.

A deputy U.S. attorney, William M. Tandy, said the U.S. attorney's office has asked for a delay in the civil suit the SEC filed in U.S. District Court in New York on May 17. He asserted that the defendants were trying to use the civil case "as a means to gather intelligence about the grand jury investigation."

Mr. Winans was named in all 61 counts of the indictment on charges of conspiracy, securities fraud, mail fraud and wire fraud. Conviction on each charge is punishable by up to five years in prison.

Mr. Carpenter was named in 15 counts of the indictment and Mr. Felix in 47 counts.

New X-29A Test Fighter With Forward-Sweeping Wings Unveiled in U.S.

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

CALVERTON, New York — Grumman Corp. has developed an experimental fighter plane with a forward-sweep wing. It is seen as a return to the kind of high-risk test flying that enabled the United States to break the sound barrier 37 years ago.

"We decided we had to return to the days when we were willing to take major risks to make spectacular advances," Robert S. Cooper, director of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, told more than 1,000 people attending the plane's rollout Monday in a hangar at the Grumman plant here.

The forward sweep of the wing on the new plane, designated the X-29A, is expected to give it unusual maneuverability for dog-fighting. The wing also promises to decrease friction so it can fly fast with smaller engines than those powering today's fighters.

The X-29A, which has the nose of an F-5 fighter and parts from other planes, will not be put into production.

But if its new-design wing lives up to the expectations of Grumman, the Pentagon and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the fighters of the 1990s and beyond will look radically different than they do now.

The plane got its start on paper in 1976. If all goes well in the flying-out process over the next several weeks, it will fly for the first time in November at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

The X-29A would crash if it were not for the space-age materials in its forward-sweep wing and the computers that can adjust the flight controls 40 times a second to keep the inherently unstable plane stable in flight.

Forward-sweep wings have been tried before. The Germans put one on the Junker 287 bomber toward the end of World II. But they could never be made strong enough with available materials to withstand the twisting the wind exerts at high-speed flight unless the wing was built unacceptably thick and heavy.

The X-29A is designed to get around this by being built of light, but strong, graphite material bonded together with epoxy.

The other big problem in stability is expected to be solved by keeping the flight control surfaces in balance through computer corrections that can be made 40 times a second. Three sets of computers are built into the controls in case one or two go awry in flight.

Charles A. Sewell, Grumman's chief test pilot, is scheduled to be the first man to fly the X-29A. Mr. Sewell, a former U.S. Marine Corps fighter pilot with 330 combat missions over Korea and Vietnam, was asked what would happen if the computers fail in flight.

"If I lose all the computers, the airplane self-destructs in two tenths of a second," he said. "That's a tad faster than my reaction time to reach down, find the emergency handle and pull it. But having lived with these guys who are putting the airplane together ... I have a lot of confidence."

The government, primarily the Advanced Research Projects Agency, has spent \$92 million on the X-29A and Grumman \$40 million. It will be flown faster and faster through several series of flight tests until it is deemed safe to fly faster than sound.

To emphasize the Reagan administration's commitment to advanced military technology, Vice President George Bush attended the rollout ceremony.



Vice President George Bush examines the X-29A jet.

Fatal Accidents on U.S. Highways Rise 5.6 Percent After 3-Year Decline

United Press International

NEW YORK — Auto fatalities on highways in the United States are on the rise after a three-year decline, an insurance industry survey showed.

The Insurance Information Institute survey, released Monday, also showed accidents and injuries increasing. The survey covered 14 states representing 54 percent of drivers in the United States.

For the first six months of the year, fatalities increased 5.6 percent from the same period in 1983, the survey said. For the first quarter of 1984, auto injuries were up 7.8 percent and auto accidents were 10.4 percent higher than in the same period last year.

An institute economist, Sean Mooney, said stable gasoline prices and lax attention to the 55 mile-per-hour (88 kilometer-per-hour) speed limit contributed to the increases.

Drivers traveled 5 percent more in the first five months of 1984 than a comparable period in 1983, Mr. Mooney said. In addition, statistics show 54.1 percent of the nation's motorists exceeded the 55 mile-per-hour limit in 1983 compared to 52.6 percent in 1982.

Among the states surveyed, Washington had the best record on injuries, with a decrease of 1.8 percent in the first quarter this year. The best accident record was posted in California, which showed a decrease of 3.7 percent.

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Straitlaced Europe Lags

President Reagan and other leading Republicans have been crowing lately about America's miracle in contrast to Europe's malaise: more than 6 million jobs created in America in a year and a half, but none in Europe. This is indeed an exhilarating parallel — and a sobering one for Europeans.

Some aspects of the comparison are less favorable. It is fair to say that America's almost vertical takeoff has depended on unsustainable growth of the federal budget deficit. (Parts of the Reagan administration ascribe the recovery to the progressive removal of regulations, and that is fair, too.) America's huge and equally unsustainable deficit in foreign trade is also worrying, as is the overvaluation of the dollar. Europe's economic recovery, such as it is to date, has not depended on rising budget deficits; and the foreign account is in small surplus.

Nonetheless, America does have something to crow about, looking at labor markets on both sides of the Atlantic. Europeanism can probably be overcome, but there is something wrong when you can only employ some of the people some of the time and quite a lot of them none of the time.

Europe, more than America, has had to keep its economy on a tight rein for fear of falling back into hyperinflation. This reflects structural rigidities. Europe's industrial capacity is ill-adapted to provide the products that rising incomes would demand.

For more than a decade, business investment has been extremely weak in Europe. What investment there has been went into labor-saving equipment, and growth has led

to productivity rises, not jobs. This has not been a source of new strength, but simply a delayed process whereby firms have cut previous fat from their payrolls.

When low investment limits job creation, there must be a hang-up somewhere. The market is not telling firms where new demand lies, and is not providing them with the incentive to take the necessary risks.

The failure reflects lack of economic flexibility in at least three directions. Capital markets do not work freely, so borrowers have to rely on the whims of government. Much broader state intervention and regulation limit the initiative of firms. And the inflexibility of wages is pronounced.

Wage inflexibility, in particular, threatens to nail down Europe's coffin. Labor costs are too high to permit the needed investment. Pay agreements have to be more flexible for two reasons: to re-allocate labor between expanding and contracting industries and, often, to change the balance between wages and profits. Altering the wage hierarchy among occupations is much harder than in America. And in the past decade in Europe real wages have risen much more than productivity, which has not been the case in the United States.

Isn't wage inflexibility, despite its social benefits, at least one of the reasons why, in 10 years, 20 million jobs have been created in America and virtually none in Europe? It certainly throws doubt on whether Western Europe can take over from the United States next year in sustaining the world recovery.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Halt This Action-Reaction Nuclear Race

By John B. Anderson

The writer, a former Republican Representative from Illinois, is chairman of the National Unity Party, which is fielding no candidates in 1984.

It is the function of an American presidential campaign to score debating points or to educate the public on the most important issues facing the nation and the world? Unfortunately, this time around, the opportunity for debate on the fundamental issues has been lost in a welter of charges and countercharges about issues of vastly less significance — and meanwhile the prospects for a September meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union on the threat of the militarization of outer space have gone glimmering.

Since President Reagan unveiled his "Star Wars" scenario in March 1983, two conflicting rationales have been presented for continued research and development of a ballistic missile defense. The president justified his idea as one that would eventually make nuclear missiles obsolete. Another school of thought believes that a ballistic missile defense can reduce the vulnerability of U.S. land-based missiles and thus improve U.S. ability to deter a nuclear attack.

Mounting evidence suggests that no ballistic missile defense can be made reliable enough to accomplish either goal. This was the conclusion of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. Scientists of the caliber of Hans Bethe, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1967, have expressed similar doubts. And in the meantime we have ignored the possibility that a new round of weapons development will fuel the ever-escalating arms race with the Soviet Union.

The current impasse between Washington and Moscow over a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons is a closely related issue, for it has been suggested that a ballistic missile defense could also be used for the surveillance and possible destruction of satellites performing other than legitimate observation missions. A ballistic missile defense is thus clearly the first step toward the militarization of outer space.

What is the likely Soviet response? As in the past — after virtually every major weapons development undertaken by America — it is likely to be a reaction in kind. U.S. development and testing of these weapons in outer space will

almost certainly spur the Russians to develop their own space weapons — yet another instance of the nuclear "action-reaction syndrome."

In the late 1960s the United States flight-tested multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles. In 1969 it was the principal co-sponsor (with then Democratic Representative Jeffrey Cohan) of a resolution to seek a moratorium on the further flight-testing of such multiple warhead missiles. The resolution gathered 104 co-sponsors yet was never voted upon in the House.

The principal argument against the moratorium was that this was a technology in which America was much further advanced than the Soviets, and that to perfect it was to ensure U.S.

superiority over their nuclear weapons. I argued that continued testing would simply be an incentive to Moscow to perfect a similar weapon.

In the 1970s the United States proceeded to equip its land-based Minuteman-3 missiles with multiple warheads. America was clearly ahead of the Russians. Yet by 1980 Ronald Reagan was talking about a "window of vulnerability" — the possibility that the Soviet Union could destroy America's missile force. Why? Because the Russians had by then put multiple warheads on their SS-18s and other land-based missiles.

The initial U.S. monopoly on the atom bomb was short-lived. The decision to proceed with a hydrogen bomb then led the Soviets to develop a thermonuclear counterpart. And the cruise missile program of the 1970s spurred the Soviet military to a similar effort. The United States is still ahead in cruise missile technology, but the Russians are rapidly closing the gap in both land-based and sea-launched cruise missiles.

One does not have to embrace unilateral disarmament to comprehend the futility of this kind of competition. It does not lead to greater security. Indeed, in the area of space weaponry it complicates the effort to rely on national technical means to verify compliance with arms control agreements. The perfection of killer satellites can only hamper such verification, undermining existing agreements and making it increasingly difficult to arrive at new ones.

Barbara Tuchman has said that history is an account of the unfolding of miscalculations. We have arrived at a moment in history when a miscalculation in the arms race could have profound consequences. The question is: Are we willing to be students of history or are we simply going to relive our past mistakes?

The New York Times

A Moment Of Decision For Ghana

By Margaret A. Novicki

This is the first of two articles.

NEW YORK — Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings has won a potentially significant victory in his quest to reverse Ghana's two-decade-long economic decline.

After more than a year of negotiations with the multinational-owned Volta Aluminum Company, the onerous terms of a 1962 agreement under which Africa's largest aluminum smelter was built — as part of the Volta River project, the Nkrumah era's grand industrialization scheme — have been revised. The new deal goes some way toward compensating for development dreams never realized, and in real terms could earn Ghana an extra \$50 million a year.

But the concessions obtained — higher taxes, tolls, and import duties; a tripling of the fee paid for electricity; a 15-percent reduction in VALCO's use of power — will not add a penny to the government's hungry coffers until Lake Volta, which feeds the big hydroelectric scheme upon which VALCO depends for power, recovers from the worst drought in Ghana's post-independence history.

VALCO's smelter has been mothballed since November, when the level of the lake dropped so low that the government had to ration electricity. The Rawlings government's recent efforts at reversing Ghana's downward economic spiral have been daunting. Few African countries have seen as precipitous a decline in their short post-independence histories, or have faced such overwhelming historical and natural odds in trying to turn the trend around.

When Mr. Rawlings seized power for a second time in late 1981 promising sweeping social transformation, Ghana's economic profile was a textbook Third World disaster. That was all the more tragic because of its natural endowments — gold, bauxite, diamonds, cocoa, timber, offshore oil and rich agricultural lands.

In 1981, Ghana's foreign exchange earnings financed only one week's worth of imports, and international aid had been reduced to a trickle. Production of the major hard currency earner, cocoa, was at roughly half the level of a decade earlier and fetched only one-third of the 1975 world market price. The road and transport system was near collapse from lack of spare parts and inputs.

Oil consumed more than half of government revenues. A grossly overvalued currency bred a thriving black market, making sales of increasingly scarce imports and domestic goods more profitable than production.

Drought struck in 1982, magnifying the economic woes and creating the worst food shortages since independence. Bushfires destroyed one-third of the aging cocoa trees and acres of timber forests. The hydroelectricity shortage left industry operating at 10 to 15 percent of capacity. And early in 1983 more than a million Ghanaians were expelled from Nigeria, compounding the food and employment crisis.

Acknowledging a nearly bankrupt economy, and with Western governments holding the self-styled revolutionary regime at arm's length, Ghana's economic planners devised a comprehensive economic recovery program for 1983-86 requiring \$700 million in donor commitments and aimed at breathing new life into the productive sectors — agriculture, timber and mining — and opening up the trade bottlenecks that a decaying infrastructure had wrought.

An unprecedented dose of IMF-backed austerity measures and market incentives followed. In the past year Mr. Rawlings has produced two austerity budgets, a cumulative 1,000-percent devaluation of the cedi, reductions in food and petrol subsidies, increases in producer prices, restrictions on nonessential imports, ceilings on wages — all of which has brought strong endorsements from previously skeptical international donors and creditors, but also stinging criticism from domestic detractors on the left and right.

Last year the IMF and the World Bank provided \$600 million in support of the program; at the first meeting in 13 years of the World Bank's consultative group on Ghana, Western donors pledged an additional \$150 million. But a year later, while the Ghanaian government continues to earn acclaim for its commitment to see reforms through — even from the Reagan administration, which recently ended a partial freeze on development aid — the domestic stakes for Mr. Rawlings have risen.

The writer, editor of the bimonthly Africa Report, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Slanderer Charges Slander

A new burden of official cruelty appears to have been imposed on the Sakharovs. Yelena Bonner, the wife of Andrei Sakharov and a distinguished human rights figure in her own right, evidently was recently convicted in a one-day secret trial on charges of slandering the Soviet state. Her "offense" was to have considered a tactic — entering the U.S. Embassy in Moscow — to stay out of the clutches of the Soviet police while her husband conducted a hunger strike designed to help her go abroad for medical care of her choice. For this act of personal desperation, which in the event she never committed, she has reportedly been sentenced to five years of internal exile.

The sentence is, conceivably, less severe than the three-year prison term that other dissidents have received. We say "conceivably" because the conditions of her exile are not known — in particular, whether she will be allowed to be with her husband. Certainly she will no longer be able to travel between the closed city of Gorki, the site of Mr. Sakharov's banishment, and Moscow, an open city (foreigners are allowed there) where she has been his link with the outside world. The family's deepening isolation, by the way, makes it plain why she may have contemplated ducking into the U.S. Embassy in the first place.

Even as the authorities lower a personal Iron Curtain around the Sakharovs, they have undertaken a propaganda operation to cut their losses in world opinion. A familiar Soviet police agent provocateur Western media with a videotape presuming to show that Mr. Sakharov is well. But the Kremlin's tapes have no more credibility than its official words. Previously there was great anxiety about Mr. Sakharov's health, and there still is. Only by allowing relatives, friends or unofficial witnesses to meet the couple can the anxiety be dispelled.

It needs to be asked: just who is bringing the name of the Soviet state into disrepute? The Soviet government says it is Yelena Bonner, but any halfway reasonable and independent person is bound to conclude that it is the Soviet government. The Kremlin has made an outcast of a man any decent leadership would celebrate, and now, having evidently failed to break his will, it further punishes him by making a "criminal" of a noble woman who, with her husband, represents their country's finest values. It has made itself an object of worldwide contempt for training the resources of a powerful police state on two individuals who may be alone in Gorki, or wherever they are, but who will not be forgotten.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Next Olympics, if Any

Juan Antonio Samaranch is planning a fruitless mission to Moscow next month. The president of the International Olympic Committee will plead with Soviet sports authorities not to boycott the next Games. His eye is on the wrong target. Another boycott in 1988, when the Games are scheduled for Seoul, would surely risk the survival of the modern Olympics. But survival of the Games in any recognizable form is in doubt anyhow. Mr. Samaranch should be addressing his committee, as well as Moscow. The Games are threatened by two problems that the committee could solve if it had the gumption — political boycotts and the myth of amateur athletes.

Politics. It is too much to ask spectators not to wave flags. National pride is a given. But the culprits are flag-waving governments. The boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games seemed a proper protest at the time, but it bolstered a destructive process that began with the African boycott in 1976 and was continued by the Russians this year. A boycott against the Games in South Korea — whose government is not even recognized by the Soviet Union and China — would be devastating. Mr. Samaranch's effort to persuade the Soviets to commit themselves to Seoul may for all intents and purposes be a waste of time.

Much as the South Koreans would be disappointed to lose the Games and the spotlight in 1988, they would make a greater mark by proposing that the IOC pick a permanent,

neutral site. And since no site could be absolutely boycott-proof, the committee should also establish and enforce penalties. All nations might be required to commit themselves to participate at least two years — instead of two months — in advance, at the risk of banishment from future Games.

Amateurism. The nonsensical rules governing eligibility have reached the point where full-time professional soccer players competed in Los Angeles while in tennis some truly amateur stars were barred. A young man who makes his living playing American football cannot compete in track. But not very-covert professionalism is rampant. In such big events as track, basketball and skiing, top athletes make hundreds of thousands of dollars a year from commercial endorsements and fees for appearing in nominally amateur events.

In ancient Greece athletes were subsidized. The amateurs-only rule for the modern Olympics was not born of idealism. It was meant to limit the Games to moneyed gentlemen. There is confusion now because the IOC, refusing to face reality, lets committees for each sport write eligibility rules. It is time for the committee to declare all sports open to everyone.

National politics and the sham of amateurism have long since killed the original modern Olympic spirit. But the Los Angeles Games showed how much enthusiasm exists for keeping the Games alive. Only strong leadership by the IOC can realize that ambition.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Are Today's Republicans A Party of Government?

By David S. Broder

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Looking back at the Republicans in Dallas from this temporary capital of the Democratic campaign, the question that keeps recurring is why the Republican convention was so much less than it should have been.

The mood in Dallas should have been ebullient. President Reagan came into town leading Walter Mondale by 14 points nationally and was out front in almost every state opinion survey. Republican polls showed growing support for their congressional candidates, as well. The Democrats looked to be in disarray, and the post-Olympic summer mood of America was as upbeat as any incumbent could hope. So it was not mere bragadocio for Mr. Reagan to say on his arrival that Republicans are "the party of the future."

But the Republicans did not talk or act as if they felt that confidence in themselves. The tone of the oratory was overwhelmingly negative. It was an assault on the Democrats that was reminiscent of the days when Republicans had been so long the minority party that they had fallen into the shirking psychology of the perpetual loser. Many of the speeches seemed to have no purpose other than "bugging the Democrats."

The feeling I had leaving Dallas was that, even though they have controlled the White House and the Senate for four years and are favored to do so again, Republicans are a long way from thinking of themselves as the party of government.

Part of the explanation may be that many of the Republicans who do govern were not there. Dozens of elected officials yielded their delegate seats to women to help the party's image — or because they had no particular interest in the proceedings. Those who did show up may have regretted it. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker and House Minority Leader Robert Michel have been the front-line commanders in the "Reagan revolution," but their treatment at the convention certainly showed no sense of their party's appreciation. Mr. Michel had to scramble for transportation and guest credentials. Mr. Baker's speech was originally scheduled for station-break time, and was rudely ignored in the hall.

As for the people who make up Mr. Reagan's "cabinet government," they were, unless female, kept entirely off stage, as if they were just the political pygmies or party pariahs that the Democrats claim most of them to be.

Another part of the explanation may be that this was Mr. Reagan's farewell appearance as a candidate and many delegates to the convention worry and wonder how their party will survive without him.

Certainly the atmosphere was different from that at the Detroit convention four years ago, when the conservatives who had followed Mr. Reagan's banner for 16 years realized that they were finally about to enter the promised land on the Potomac.

This year, with Mr. Reagan's last campaign at hand, the theme song seemed to be "Is That All There Is?" Whatever the cause, this was not a governing party's convention. People in a real majority party are confident of their identity and the future. The Republicans in Dallas were neither. Indeed, the two things they definitely did not want to talk about were the future and themselves.

They did not want to talk about themselves, lest they stir dissent. The differences in their ranks are just beneath the surface. I don't know how many tongues were bitten in Dallas, but the number was high: conservatives not saying what they really think about keeping George Bush a heartbeat away from the presidency for another four years; moderates and liberals not saying what they think about the religious fundamentalists who have moved into so many of the state party organizations.

The White House is aware of the subsurface tensions. The Reagan campaign director, Edward J. Kelley, blocked a floor vote on an innocuous rules change to give bonus delegates to states that elect Republican legislatures, because, he said, "in this kind of convention, any fight can take on exaggerated dimensions."

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The one set of people who did not seem afraid of controversy or unwilling to talk about the future were the young House conservatives, under Republican whip Trent Lott of Mississippi. That group wrote its economic and social policy prescriptions into the platform.

Even though they are part of a seemingly permanent minority in the House, they have consciously adopted the psychology of government and are eager to make long-term plans.

Some in the group, particularly Representative Jack Kemp of New York, have gained a lot of publicity for their "new ideas." But their apparent victory in the realm of policy has been almost too easy. They captured the platform committee with-

out having to convince anyone of political weight that they were right. Not more than a dozen members of the 106-member platform committee joined the handful of House hotshots in serious dialogue on these issues.

With few exceptions, Republican senators and governors were not in on the discussion at all. The convention delegates as a whole treated the platform with indifference.

This was not the constitutional convention for a new political order; it wasn't anything close to it. Mr. Reagan may give the Republicans another four years in the White House. But the challenge of making this a majority party will fall to other people in another year.

The Washington Post

European Defense: Schmidt Has Aired a Good Idea

By Robert W. Komer

The writer was undersecretary of defense in the Carter administration.

WASHINGTON — There are encouraging signs that America's European allies are finally beginning to rethink the NATO security problem. At bottom this reflects concern over such great dependence on the U.S. nuclear umbrella at a time of nuclear stalemate and growing Soviet conventional strength.

This concern was catalyzed by the INF controversy over installing U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. It is reinforced by the repeated warnings of the allied commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, that he would have to seek a nuclear response within a few days of any Warsaw Pact attack, and by his resultant pleas for more non-nuclear spending.

U.S. allegations that the allies are not carrying their "fair" share of the mutual defense burden, culminating recently in Senator Sam Nunn's proposal that the United States start withdrawing troops from Europe if the Europeans don't do more, are also heightening European anxiety.

Any NATO effort to create a stronger conventional posture will take more troops to provide credible forward defense in depth. By far the most sensible proposal to this end has come from former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, still probably the closest thing to a statesman that Europe has produced in the last 15 years.

Speaking to the Bundestag on June 28, Mr. Schmidt proposed raising the nuclear threshold by a "French-German security initiative" that would restore Western Europe as a more equal pillar of the Atlantic Alliance, strong enough to permit some American forces to go home.

Mr. Schmidt calls for creation of a force of some 30 French and West German divisions; many of these would be reservist formations; because of the high cost of active forces and the end of Europe's postwar baby boom. Recognizing that more money would be required to equip these divisions, especially the French

contingent, he proposes that West Germany help fund French re-equipment with funds freed up by reducing the West German investment in nuclear-capable weapons systems.

In turn, Bonn would ask Paris to extend the nuclear umbrella of the force de frappe over the Federal Republic. French-German arms cooperation would also be stepped up to produce equipment common to both.

To date this trial balloon has been practically ignored in Paris and in Washington, which is not wholly surprising. France, in particular, will hardly react warmly to proposals that go against the grain of the "independent" role it has so carefully nurtured since de Gaulle was in power, a role still so popular that no French politician can take more than modest, quiet steps to modify it over time.

Yet France under Francois Mitterrand is showing more interest in a stronger European conventional defense, including discreet suggestions that revival of the moribund Western European Union would provide a suitable framework. France's new force d'action rapide is explicitly stated to be designed to help France support its allies rapidly if it chooses to do so — another straw in the wind.

There are even reports that Mr. Schmidt talked with Mr. Mitterrand before launching his trial balloon. Washington's lack of reaction is less understandable. Although Mr. Schmidt himself thought that initial U.S. reactions would be "partly critical," it is not clear why this should be so. On the contrary, he bills his proposal as a direct response to the Nunn amendment. It is highly responsive to the longstanding U.S. effort to get Europe to carry more of the weight of its own defense.

In our more rational moments, Americans are even willing to con-

template greater European "independence" as the price. Moreover, Mr. Schmidt fully recognizes (and Mr. Mitterrand must, too) that a stronger European pillar of the alliance would hardly remove the need for NATO, to which a major U.S. contribution would remain indispensable.

It is a fact of life that if nuclear stalemate dictates a stronger NATO conventional deterrent, the added non-nuclear forces must come primarily from Western Europe's two strongest continental powers. However unrealistic the Schmidt proposal may seem today, it is the best way to go. The WEU or some other Europe-

an institution could be used. And the last thing any of France's allies should do is insist that France first rejoin NATO's military wing.

On the contrary, the use of wisdom would be for the United States to join France's European allies in finding discreet ways to support a greater French de facto contribution to the common defense. Nor should America insist on compromising French nuclear independence.

In sum, Helmut Schmidt has put on the table a highly promising way to put more flexibility into NATO's flexible response strategy, while achieving more rational burden-sharing between Europe and America. It is in America's national interest to nurture this tender plant.

The Washington Post

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Yes to Abrams on Turkey

As an American who spent six of the crisis years of the 1970s teaching in a Turkish university, I feel I must respond to columnist Coleman McCarthy's bitter criticism of Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams ("Abrams on Turkey: His Outrage Is Selective," Aug. 13). Back in Washington I regularly read The Washington Post and usually supported Mr. McCarthy, but not this time.

Mr. Abrams is absolutely right in his view of the military. My students were among the young people torn literally limb from limb by bombs placed in coffee shops near university bus stops. I know from experience how many times the military has stepped in to restore balance — disturbed because the Turks, determined to make democracy work, have too many small parties to give a clear majority to any major party — and usually stepped right out again. Mr. Abrams is also right about

Turkey's loyalty to NATO. Time was when America could do no wrong in the eyes of Turkey. Even in 1974, when Turkey gave military support to the smothered Turkish minority on Cyprus and a strong Greek lobby in America managed to get an embargo imposed on Turkey, I saw nowhere in Turkey the familiar "Yankee Go Home" slogan that has appeared on so many walls in so many countries. Turkey decided instead to stand on its own feet and stick to its principles: stay in Cyprus but also in NATO.

I have the greatest respect for the accomplishments of the military government in Turkey, especially Turgut Ozal, now prime minister but earlier the architect of the economic reforms that brought Turkey out of its 400-percent inflation to some stability and a rapidly growing economy. I watched with dismay as governments and institutions condemned Turkey or imposed sanctions.

True, the generals stayed in power longer than usual; but you cannot know how bad a situation they had to contend with unless you lived there. True, Turkish jails are no fun, and I have had my own run-ins with the courts and bureaucracy that keep the prisoners in those jails. But the behavior of the terrorists when they were free would not inspire many people to gentle treatment now.

Those terrorists were free for a long time to hold beliefs contrary to the government and to democracy itself, and they abused that freedom badly. Now they are in jail, and my friends say that they feel safe in the streets for the first time in years. Turkish students can go back to being students; teachers can try to bring standards back to where they were before the boycotts and bombings.

No, Mr. McCarthy, there is more democracy under the military in Turkey than in many all-civilian democracies, and I am pleased that Mr. Abrams has said it out loud.

DOROTHY A. FEDTKE, Kobe, Japan.

FROM OUR AUG. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: American Wins Flying Contest

RHEIMS, France — There was a great tussle at Rheims (on Aug. 28) for the Coupe Internationale d'Aviation between Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss and M. Louis Blériot, and the historic trophy goes for the first year of its existence to America. After a quick round of 7 min. 55 1/5 sec. in the morning for the 10-kilometer speed test, Mr. Curtiss immediately went out for the two rounds for the Coupe Internationale. His first round took 7 min. 57 2/5 sec. and his second 7 min. 53 1/5 sec., which beat the record. M. Blériot raised excitement by doing his first round in the same time as Mr. Curtiss' record, but owing, as he explains, to his motor misfiring, he dropped away in the second round and lost the cup by six seconds.

1934: A Mock Air Attack on Paris

PARIS — At a zero hour toward dawn tomorrow (Aug. 30) — one of the most powerful military airplanes of the formidable French air fleet will be at grips in the sky, somewhere in the environs of Paris, in a simulated deadly struggle for the existence of the "City of Light." This spectacular encounter between an attacking force swooping down upon the capital and a defending force which will rise into the air to the city's aid from the west and the southwest, will constitute the first air maneuvers for the safeguarding of Paris from air bombardment. The declared object of this aerial battle is "to take stock of the means of active aerial defense in case of a sudden attack from the air on the Paris region."

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Soviet Forces Reported to Mass in East Afghanistan

The Associated Press
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet troops are massing near the Pakistan border in an operation believed to involve almost 10 percent of all Soviet forces in Afghanistan, Western diplomats here said Tuesday.

There was no immediate explanation for the buildup of troops in eastern Afghanistan's Paktia province, nor was there any word on when the troops began massing.

It is believed, however, to be the first time since war began in Afghanistan five years ago that such a large number of Soviet troops had been concentrated so close to the Pakistan border.

In one assessment, the diplomats noted that the Soviet Union has committed approximately the same number of troops to the area as it did for the recent offensive against the longtime rebel stronghold at Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul.

The diplomats said they had reports of two Soviet regiments and one commando brigade — a total of 12,000 to 14,000 men — in the area.

There was speculation that the troops were sent to assist beleaguered Afghan government garrisons that have been under siege by rebel forces for several weeks.

But some observers said it was improbable that such a large force would be required to rout Afghan Mujahid forces who use the area to bring in weapons and other supplies from Pakistan.

The reports of a Soviet buildup could not be immediately verified, but resistance sources in the Pakistan frontier town of Peshawar said the troop movements may signal a major offensive to cut guerrilla supply lines.

The diplomats noted that three Afghan garrisons in the area remain under siege by rebel units.

One report said the garrison at Ali Khel, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the Pakistan border, is still surrounded after five weeks of fighting and that a relief column from nearby Hassan Khel was recently turned back by Mujahid forces.

At Hesarak, supplies reportedly were being dropped by helicopters lying at high altitudes for fear of rockets. Some of the drops landed outside the garrison compound and fell into Mujahid hands, the report said.

Another post at Kamar also has seen the scene of heavy fighting resulting in casualties, the report said.



Anti-American banner and effigy of Uncle Sam were displayed at a rally last year in Manila.

Philippine Ambivalence Toward U.S. Amid Anti-American Slogans, a Fixation for Americana

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service
MANILA — The Philippines has seemed at times to be a nation brimming with anti-American sentiment. In the anti-government demonstrations last week, the United States trailed only President Ferdinand E. Marcos as a target of criticism.

The variations on the anti-American theme are several. Imperialism and the International Monetary Fund, which has demanded austerity measures in exchange for new loans, are high on the denunciation list. But the most popular rallying cry is "Down With the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship!"

U.S. influence in the Philippines, a former American colony, can scarcely be exaggerated, many Filipinos and Western diplomats agree. Evidence of that influence, they say, is everywhere. Those carrying anti-American banners, they note, are often clad in Levi's jeans and Harvard T-shirts; some smoke American cigarettes.

In addition to the fixation with foreign goods, especially American ones, political, cultural and material expectations in the Philippines seem to be measured against the U.S. standard. For many Filipinos, their country is found wanting, and their reaction is to try to move to the United States.

Each day outside the U.S. Embassy in Manila, eager crowds of visa applicants gather. "All those people trying to go to your country are the best tribute to the Filipino attitude toward America," said Carlos P. Romulo, 85, a former foreign minister.

U.S. officials in Washington and Manila note with relief that while the strength and boldness of the Communist insurgency in the Philippines has increased, the guerrillas have not singled out U.S. diplomats or corporate executives as targets.

"Of course not," said an Asian diplomat stationed in Manila. "Killing Americans would be one of the most unpopular things imaginable in this country. The Communists aren't stupid."

The Philippines became an independent republic in 1946. But nearly four decades later, nationalism here seems to be less an expression of any indigenous values or ideas than a reaction against what many Filipinos call the U.S. control of the local economy and political life.

In the view of some nationalists, Mr. Marcos has sold out the country to U.S. military and economic interests in return for being propped up by the American government. Such thinking seems to be behind the "United States-Marcos dictatorship" phrase on banners and bumper stickers.

The demonstrations reached a high point on Aug. 21, the first anniversary of the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader. The huge march also elicited an outpouring of anti-American polemics.

But one of the many thousands of demonstrators, Alfonso Balleca, an office worker, said, "What looks like and sounds like anti-Americanism here is really nationalism."

The real problem, many say, is the less direct expressions of U.S. influence.

The Philippine education system, for example, is modeled after that in the United States. It has strong liberal arts programs and excellent law schools.

But the economic success stories of East Asia, like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, placed much more emphasis on training engineers and technicians in basic skills.

"The liberal arts emphasis in our education system is one of the unintended effects of the American colonial era, and it has hurt us tremendously," said Bernardo M. Villegas, a Harvard-trained economist at the Center for Research and Communication, a private group.

Another Filipino, Crisostomo B. Vitug, sees a simple solution to economic and other problems. Mr. Vitug is the chairman of the Manila chapter of the Philippine Statehood U.S.A. Movement, and his group advocates making U.S. influence far less ambiguous than it is now.

U.S. Shuttle Launch Faces Third Delay

The Associated Press
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — A problem with a timing device threatened Tuesday to delay the third attempt of the U.S. space shuttle Discovery to get off the ground Wednesday morning.

Jesse W. Moore, the shuttle director, said, "We're not going to take any undue risks to get off the launch pad tomorrow."

The problem was with a device called a Master Events Controller, which works with the spacecraft's computers to control separation of the shuttle's solid fuel rockets and its huge fuel tank after launch.

"We're expressing some potential concern," said Mr. Moore. "It could be major enough that we wouldn't fly. We hope it isn't."

The countdown was proceeding, however, and a final decision was not expected before midnight Tuesday.

Discovery's twice-delayed debut, scheduled to begin at 8:35 A.M., is scheduled to carry three communications satellites into space — the shuttle's heaviest cargo yet — and to produce test quantities of a mystery drug. The crew of six includes the second American woman to go into space.

Discovery is scheduled to land at Edwards Air Force Base in California on Sept. 4.

Henry W. Hartsfield Jr., the shuttle commander, and Michael L. Coats, the pilot, practiced emergency landings at the Kennedy Space Center on Tuesday morning in a jet outfitted to handle like the shuttle.

Others in the crew reviewed the mission's complex flight plan. They are Dr. Judith A. Resnik, Dr. Steven A. Hawley and Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane, all mission specialists, and Charles D. Walker, the payload specialist.

Mr. Walker is an employee of the McDonnell Douglas Co. and is on the mission to operate machinery he designed to manufacture pure pharmaceuticals in space. The company refuses to say what drug he is making on the flight.

South African Police Attack Protesters As Asians Vote on Separate Assembly

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Police with batons and rubber truncheons charged several hundred election boycotters Tuesday as South Africa's Asians voted for the first time for their own, segregated, 45-member chamber of Parliament, witnesses said.

Police said they arrested seven persons for urging voters to stay away from the polls in the port city of Durban, which has a large Asian population.

Voting was slow across the nation. Boycotters hoped a low turnout would discredit the elections and the nation's new constitution, which denies political rights to the black majority.

Witnesses said police charged the boycotters, who were carrying signs, near a polling place in Lenasia, an Asian township 17 miles (27 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg. The witnesses said several people were beaten. No arrests were reported.

In Potchefstroom, 62 miles southwest of Johannesburg, witnesses said, police in riot gear dispersed black youngsters at a polling place who were throwing stones.

All sides predicted the turnout would be low, perhaps even below the 30 percent of registered voters who voted Aug. 22 to elect a chamber of 85 representatives of people of mixed race. In the mixed race voting, only 60 percent of those eligible to register did so. Of the 850,000 Asians in South Africa, 411,000 have registered to vote.

In Lenasia, young men were seen on the street handing out stickers that said, "Don't Vote." The stickers carried the logo of the United Democratic Front, a multiracial organization.

The minister of constitutional development, Chris Heunis, said in a television interview that boycott-

Search for Teacher

Earlier, Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported from Washington:
Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. space agency, have planned a nationwide search for the most qualified candidate to fulfill President Ronald Reagan's directive Monday that NASA carry a teacher into orbit aboard a space shuttle as the nation's first space passenger.

The only physical limitations on the candidate are that he or she be free of debilitating disease, have reasonably good eyesight and not have hearing loss or high blood pressure. No age limit is specified.

Winds Fan Fires in Montana

United Press International
HELENA, Montana — At least 15 wind-driven range and timber fires raged across the state Tuesday, destroying homes and forcing evacuations on the outskirts of Helena, the state capital.

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Pose No Health Risks,
Pacific Scientists Say

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — Two high-level scientific groups have concluded that France's program of nuclear testing in the Pacific has resulted in emissions of radioactivity that are well within international standards and pose no immediate risk to health.

In a second conclusion, one of the groups said that plans by Japan to dump low-level nuclear waste in the Pacific "would pose extremely little risk to human or environmental health and well-being."

The results of the two surveys, conducted independently, followed Monday's call by 14 South Pacific states for the region to be declared a nuclear-free zone.

Meeting on Funafuti Atoll in the west-central Pacific state of Tuvalu, the 14 nations reportedly called for an end to French nuclear tests and criticized Japanese dumping plans. The conference failed to endorse a proposal by New Zealand to ban passage by ships carrying nuclear weapons.

Diplomats and United Nations officials in Geneva agreed that the pressure was likely to increase on France following the disclosure that the French freighter *Mont-Louis*, which sank Saturday off Belgium, was carrying several containers of radioactive material to be processed in the Soviet Union.

An official predicted that the accident would lead to "searching questions" about France's ability to transport, store and dispose of radioactive material.

The two new reports were prepared by scientists from South Pacific nations, notably Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, which have been among France's most severe critics.

One was written by five scientists who spent 10 days visiting the French nuclear-testing facilities on the island of Mururoa and laboratories at Papete, Tahiti, in October. The group included an official from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission and was led by the former head of New Zealand's National Radiation Laboratory.

The second report was prepared by five consultants to the South

Pacific Regional Environment Program, a grouping that was established with help from the UN Environment Program. It is scheduled to meet in the French territory of New Caledonia on Sept. 18 to continue negotiations on an anti-pollution treaty.

Both reports agreed that inhabitants of the South Pacific region are exposed to a lower dosage of radioactivity from natural causes than other regions of the world. This is due to the low concentration of radioactivity in coral soil and the fact that the people spend more time outdoors, where exposure to radioactivity is less intense.

The two groups also agreed that the shift from atmospheric to underground nuclear testing by the French has reduced exposure from artificial causes to a level that is "two to three times lower" than in regions of the Northern Hemisphere that have been exposed to atmospheric tests, and carries no risk to health.

Since its nuclear program began in 1966, France has carried out 113 tests in the Pacific, 45 of them atmospheric and 68 underground.

The five scientists who visited Mururoa added that health statistics for the region showed no evidence of a connection between nuclear testing and cancer.

The group also complimented the French authorities on their disposal of nuclear waste. "Waste management at Mururoa was poor; it is now very good," the scientists said.

In spite of their generally favorable tone, both reports disputed a French claim that any leakage of radioactive material from Mururoa is virtually impossible. In 1977, the French began conducting tests in shafts bored into the lagoon after a huge chunk of the atoll broke off following an underground explosion and triggered a tidal wave.

The French authorities told the scientists that 99 percent of the radioactivity from explosions is trapped underground. This claim, said the group, "is not borne out by the data inspected."

Contaminated water, the group warned, could eventually start to leak into the lagoon within a period of 500 to 1,000 years.

5 Die in Crash in California

REDLANDS, California — Four adults and an infant were killed when a light plane lost power on takeoff Monday and crashed into a truck in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains.



Workers inspect a catch at a fish breeding farm that is part of Jamaica's drive to improve its faltering economy. The paddle wheel in the background is used to aerate the water.

Jamaica's Jungles Yield Rich Harvest
As They Give Way to Farms and Fish

By Joseph B. Treaster

MAY FEN, Jamaica — Two years ago the vast Clarendon Plain west of Kingston was covered with thick jungle and underbrush.

Now, more than 5,000 acres of the reddish-brown earth are plowed in neat furrows that yield tomatoes, melons, peppers, cucumbers and flowers. More than 100 acres have been carved into fish-breeding ponds.

The farm, which is using an irrigation system developed 15 years ago at a kibbutz in Israel, now produces 50 to 75 percent higher yields than Jamaican experts had anticipated.

The project includes up to 1,600 Jamaican laborers and a group of 32 Israeli agricultural experts.

The involvement of the Israelis is part of an effort by Prime Minister Edward P.G. Seaga to attract enough foreign investment and technology to put more than 237,000 acres of idle or underused land into cultivation.

Besides the Israelis, Japanese farmers are growing Jamaica's renowned Blue Mountain coffee. Americans are growing rice and bananas, and Englishmen are tending honeybees.

Mr. Seaga has said most of the foreign farms, including the Israeli project, are supposed to serve as "mother farms" that will provide technology and marketing assistance to Jamaican farmers, most of whom are working on plots of 10 acres (4 hectares) or less.

Eli Tisona, managing director of the project involving the Israelis, says he plans to give seedlings and lend technicians to 100 Jamaican farmers this winter. He plans to buy their crops at guaranteed prices and ship them through his packing house.

The farm program is part of a plan to diversify Jamaica's economy, which for the last 20 years has focused on bauxite mining.

One of the main aims of the program is to produce vegetables and other crops for sale in the United States and Europe to earn foreign currency. Another is to grow rice and other staples for local consumption so that imports can be reduced.

Mr. Seaga said the country was nearly bankrupt when he took office in 1980. It was spending more than it earned and a slump in world demand had drastically cut income from bauxite.

Agriculture was clearly an area where the country could do better.

Vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers, which can be grown here all year, had never been produced on a large scale for export. Over the years, rice fields had been abandoned and imports gradually increased.

By October 1982, Mr. Tisona, the first foreign investor in Mr. Seaga's farm program, had entered into a partnership with the Jamaican government. He knew nothing about farming, he said, so he hired

two experts from the Israeli kibbutz to direct local workers.

October was late to be aiming for the winter market in New York, so Mr. Tisona speeded the growing process by shipping in seedlings from Miami. When word came that a freeze had damaged Florida crops, he planted 50 additional acres, increasing his project to 200 acres.

In mid-January he was sending peppers and tomatoes to New York.

"Because of the bad weather in Florida, we were almost alone in the market," Mr. Tisona said. "They were paying us \$29 for a 25-pound box. Normally the price is \$12 to \$13."

With such success, he put in several hundred more acres of vegetables and started on the fish ponds. In the midst of the harvest this year, the farm was hit by the heaviest rains in 25 years. "It was a disaster," Mr. Tisona said.

But the farm has otherwise been doing well, and he said he had no intention of turning back.

Neutrals Seek Mideast Talks

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Nonaligned nations will press for an international conference on the Middle East and Palestine at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Veselin Djuranovic of Yugoslavia said Tuesday.

Liberia Holds
Speaker of
Assembly in
Alleged Coup

The Associated Press

MONROVIA, Liberia — The speaker of Liberia's new interim assembly, Major General J. Nicholas Podier Jr., has been arrested in connection with an alleged coup plot, the state television network reported.

Quoting a Justice Ministry statement, the network said Monday that General Podier's uncle, former Justice Minister Isaac Nyirpli, also was detained by the authorities for the same reason. Two officials of a newly formed political party were ordered to give themselves up to face unspecified charges.

The arrests complicated an already confused political situation in Liberia. Its leader, Samuel K. Doe, cut short a European tour on Aug. 19. Last week, Mr. Nyirpli implicated General Podier in an alleged plot to remove Mr. Doe while he was abroad.

General Podier was appointed speaker of an interim national assembly set up to take over from the ruling People's Redemption Council after Mr. Doe dissolved the body on July 21. General Podier had been the council's co-chairman. He is one of the 17 noncommissioned officers who carried out the 1980 coup in which the civilian government was removed.

In January 1982, the general publicly denied conspiring against Mr. Doe, who has weathered at least three alleged attempts to overthrow him.

Thirteen soldiers were sentenced to death in June 1981 for plotting against Mr. Doe. Two months later five members of the ruling council, including General Podier's predecessor as co-chairman, Major General Thomas Weh Syan, were executed.

On the day of Mr. Doe's return from Europe, the government reported the arrest of four prominent Liberians, including a popular university professor and politician, Amos Sawyer. His detention triggered a clash between troops and students Wednesday in which 74 people were injured.

The Monday night broadcast identified the two leaders of Mr. Sawyer's Liberia People's Party who were ordered to surrender as the acting chairman, Lusty Wolokolle, and the secretary, Anthony Kesselle.

Mr. Doe has announced elections for late 1985 and promised a return to civilian rule in 1986.

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INSIGHTS

Salvador's Army Changes Tactics

Troops Feared for Their Brutality Now Try to Win Villagers' Confidence

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

JOATECA, El Salvador — The colonel and the peasant stared into the dark, listening to the murmur of soldiers settling into bivouac. A soldier had toppled a hen from a tree with a slingshot, and the officer and farmer were waiting for their chicken dinner.

The colonel asked if people in Joateca, a town in the northern province of Morazan, supported the left.

"Yes," the old man replied.

"Many?" the colonel inquired.

"Yes," he answered.

The officer is Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, 44, the commander of the eastern region of El Salvador, and he wants those civilians back on his side. He and his military peers did not always know how to do that or whether, in fact, it was necessary. The province has generally been under guerrilla control and the Salvadoran Army has just begun visiting it again.

In 1981, Colonel Monterrosa's troops were involved in a military operation in which about 300 civilians reportedly died in El Mozote, an abandoned village that can be seen from the farmer's porch in Joateca. Now, with visits and promises of help, Colonel Monterrosa and his troops are trying to win popular support in these small towns.

The colonel's evolution seems to reveal how the attitude and approach of the Salvadoran Army have changed after five years of fighting a civil war. The army has a long and brutal history that will not be easily overcome. But there are signs that the arrogant and often insensitive army that ruled El Salvador for more than 40 years has progressed.

A Salvadoran political analyst who has been a harsh critic of the army conceded: "In general, its performance in terms of the people has improved a few notches."

The improvements have just begun. Human rights abuses still occur, incompetent commanders remain, and the army, ever suspicious of the left and the new civilian government of José Napoleón Duarte, could still block peace negotiations.

Moreover, while the army has demonstrated more concern for civilians, it has yet to investigate and prosecute officers for human rights abuses. The justice system has been stymied because civilians are afraid to testify against anyone who might be related to someone in the military for fear of retribution.

"It's crazy to think they have suddenly seen the light and they all got converted," U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering said. "But I look at it as a real slow process in which real steps have been made, and those are very important."

Many army commanders reacted to the unrest of the 1980s with brutal force. Civilians often were caught in cross fire or simply considered the enemy. Human rights abuses spiraled,

and in less than a year more than 10,000 civilians were killed.

Roman Catholic Church officials and human rights organizations attribute many of those deaths to the army, the three security forces and the civil defense troops. All of the groups are under the command of the armed forces.

US. pressure and the realization that the Salvadoran Army needs civilian support to survive the threats of the revolution has changed the army's style of fighting. Troops who visited guerrilla-controlled areas only for military operations now visit towns regularly and compete with the left for support of the peasants.

Colonel Monterrosa and other officials have changed from assaulting the left as subversives to sometimes referring to them at town meetings as "Salvadoran brothers who have taken the wrong road."

The army that ignored the popular vote and took the 1972 election away from Mr. Duarte supported his election on May 6, 1984. At least for the time being, it is working with him.

In El Salvador, military support of a civilian president was precedent-breaking.

Such support is something people in the United States "take for granted," a government official said. In El Salvador, "you can't imagine how hard it was and what that means for the country," he added.

Now more conscious of the military's international image, Colonel Monterrosa has been a pacesetter in showing the new style. He has opened his barracks to the press, and reporters often travel with him during military operations. Even his colleagues who used to shun the press now take reporters' calls and sometimes acknowledge shortcomings in fighting the war.

Survival is the motive that is uppermost in the minds of the officer corps. If the United States requires the Salvadoran Army to rid itself of extremist officers to survive, those officers will apparently be sent to foreign posts, as many have been in the last year. In the same respect, if the army begins to feel too threatened by the civilian government, it could quickly reassert its authority.

When officers staged a coup in 1979 and gave power to a military-civilian junta, the military was full of internal dissent. The coup joined the officer corps, provoked internal bickering, and made officers suspicious of each other and of the civilians who were clamoring for a revolution.

The more moderate officers wanted change; right-of-center officers opposed change; and a larger group of neutral officers, including Colonel Monterrosa, saw a need for change but were suspicious of any move that would diminish the power of the military and threaten its stability.

The more moderate officers won the first battle. They were represented on the civilian-military junta by Colonel Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. The civilians included Guillermo Ungo,

now one of the top political leaders of the rebels and the man to whom the vice presidency was denied in 1972.

Colonel Monterrosa said that civilians such as Mr. Ungo "were very quick and had a lot of political experience." The army's representatives, he said, were "very inexperienced" politically.

"My feeling was that those with a lot of experience could have sufficient ability to fool the other members," Colonel Monterrosa said.

THE feeling was shared by a majority of the officer corps. Prodded by the extreme rightists, Colonel Majano was eventually pushed out.

U.S. pressure for changes in the army became exceptionally vocal in the last year, reaching a peak when Vice President George Bush visited El Salvador at the end of 1983. It eventually provoked a transfer of extreme rightist officers to foreign consulates or to the Inter-American Defense College in Washington.

The removal of more moderate and rightist officers alike has left a more professional officer corps. This group of officers is tied to U.S. aid and appears less likely to stage a coup. But it also seems unafraid to exert its power.

Mr. Duarte is well aware that he needs the army's support before he can open talks with the leftist rebels. The army is still uncertain about such talks.

At the time of the 1979 coup, the military confronted deep and persistent social unrest, much of it directed at the entrenched and brutal power of the army. Colonel Monterrosa said the depth of the social unrest was new to the army. He concluded that army officers could have developed "confusion and doubts, including those that cause misbehavior."

His troops were not immune.

In December 1981, his Atlacatl Battalion killed nearly 500 civilians in the area of El Mozote in northern Morazan, according to reports who went to the scene three weeks after the operation. Investigators from the U.S. Embassy never reached El Mozote.

Colonel Monterrosa said he was not in El Mozote with his troops. He remains sensitive about what happened there.

"Do you want me to say I killed a lot of civilians?" he asked during one interview.

His troops, he said, marched up through northern Morazan in 1981 and asked civilians along the road if there were guerrillas up ahead. "They said no," he said, "and we walked right into an ambush."

When the topic of El Mozote came up in another interview, he said that "a lot less" than 500 civilians were killed.

"There were some 90, something like that," he said. "When there is bombing and artillery fire, civilians sometimes 'stay in between' the two sources of fire and can't get out."

What happened at El Mozote, a government official said, was in a gray area between a clear



A Salvadoran soldier rests in a local cemetery while on patrol.

abuse of human rights and what happens in a war.

The realization among military officers that they need civilian support has come slowly.

As the internal politics have settled and the left has grown stronger, the commanders have begun spending more time in the field. Instead of dealing only with the wealthy landowners, as they have long done, commanders and soldiers have slowly begun to acquaint themselves with the peasants and farmers.

"Someone doesn't have to tell them now that there are people out there without food," a former officer said. "They can see it."

They also seem to have learned lessons from their opponents on how to fight a war. The left, by demonstrating more concern, has been able

to win support from people who provide them with food as well as intelligence on army movements.

Colonel Monterrosa said he needs civilian intelligence reports to win the war. "It is the most important," kind of intelligence, he added.

When the colonel walks into a town such as Joateca now, he calls a town meeting and talks to the people about the left and democracy. He also asks what they need and follows up the requests by bringing doctors or bags of grain.

Regaining the confidence of people who see the left more often than they see the army is a slow process. But it is a process that appears to have some effect.

There is a marked difference in the relationship between the army and civilians in northern San Miguel, where the army has been visiting for eight months, and the relationship in Joateca

in northern Morazan, where the visits have just begun.

In northern San Miguel, soldiers have girlfriends in the towns and civilians are unafraid to approach Colonel Monterrosa and ask favors or simply chat. In Joateca, many people are still aloof.

Colonel Monterrosa's town speeches do not acknowledge past errors but look to the future. "We are not an army that is at the service of any bourgeois or privileged group," he told the people in Joateca as his soldiers painted over the slogans the left had painted on the walls of the mayor's office. They replaced them with slogans of the armed forces.

"We defend all the people of El Salvador — that is to say, we defend the rich, we defend the poor and we defend all of the civilians in this country," he said. "We believe in democracy."

Outcry Over Tests Reflects Cameroon's Fragile Unity

By Howard French
Washington Post Service

DOUALA, Cameroon — A debate over secondary school examinations has aroused Cameroon's English-speaking minority, and has sharply illustrated the delicacy required of government in the maintenance of a fragile unity in the country.

Late last year, English-speaking students at Cameroon's national university in Yaoundé, the capital, vigorously protested a plan to modify the end-of-school examination used in English-language high schools, which is inspired by the British General Certificate of Education. The plan urged adoption of the exam used in the rest of the country, which is modeled after the French Baccalauréat.

Cameroon is the only African country to use both English and French as official languages. The policy is a legacy of the 1972 union between former British and French colonies under the rule of Ahmadou Ahidjo.

From 1961 until a June 1972 referendum to unite them, the British- and French-speaking parts of Cameroon had been federated.

Since that vote, which created the United Republic of Cameroon, many English speakers have complained of dominance by French speakers. "All of our leaders were bought out

and co-opted under Ahidjo," said a prominent English-speaking lawyer. "The highest position allowed us is the utterly ceremonial post of president of the National Assembly."

Mr. Ahidjo is a Moslem from northern Cameroon, which is largely populated by the Hausa and Fulani ethnic groups. When President Paul Biya came to power in November 1982, after Mr. Ahidjo retired, Cameroon's English speakers were greatly encouraged by the new president's tour of their two western provinces.

Mr. Biya, who is from the south, addressed his English-speaking audiences in English, an event without precedent in Cameroonian politics. His use of the English "rigor and moralization" led many people to believe that they were finally to receive the attention from the national government that they felt they deserved.

An editorial in one of Cameroon's English-language newspapers reflected anglophone concerns, urging Mr. Biya to allow for "an equitable sharing of the national cake, including a place at the table for the bakers." That was a reference to the fact that Cameroon's oil resources are largely concentrated off the coast of the anglophone Southwest Province.

To the dismay of Cameroon's English speakers, who make up one quarter of the estimated

population of eight million people, Mr. Biya's time in office have been marked by a bitter struggle with his predecessor, in which national unity has been severely tested.

Mr. Ahidjo, who retained leadership of the country's sole political party, the Cameroon National Union, when he handed over the presidency, later was accused of trying to engineer a return to power. Mr. Ahidjo, who has lived in France since July 1983, was sentenced to death in absentia in February.

In April, a coup was launched by soldiers and civilians who came from Mr. Ahidjo's northern region, and who were said to be close to the former president.

It was crushed, at the cost of numerous lives in Yaoundé, when the national army rallied to Mr. Biya's support.

In a conciliatory gesture for which he was subsequently criticized, Mr. Biya later reduced the sentences of the plotters.

MR. Ahidjo's greatest offense, in the eyes of most Cameroonians, was to provoke regional and ethnic tensions. Cameroon is, for its size, one of the most ethnically and geographically diverse countries in Africa, and easily lends itself to the schemes that have made many African countries so difficult to govern.

However, before the presidential clash, the country had gained a reputation for stability and rapid economic growth, leading many to cite it as a rare African success story. Cameroon's wealth, which remains intact, is based on a dynamic agricultural sector and modest oil exports.

Many observers say that regional and ethnic tensions have been given too much importance in explanations of the April rebellion.

They argue that Mr. Biya's theme of "rigor and moralization" had threatened the entrenched interests of a wide range of Cameroonians, in both politics and commerce, who then plotted for a return to the status quo.

Some criticize the use of the slogan "rigor and moralization," saying that none of those who became rich when the Ahidjo government was in power have been tried on corruption charges. A businessman in the town of Limbe responded to that view by saying: "There has been a change of mentalities under Biya. People no longer fear open discussions, as they did under Ahidjo."

The protest of Yaoundé's English-speaking students succeeded in getting the government to reconsider its educational changes — something unheard of under Mr. Ahidjo, when Cameroonians rarely dared to protest.



A school in Douala, western Cameroon. A plan to impose an exam modeled after the French end-of-school tests has angered English-speaking students.

Austria Feels Political, Financial Pressure to Reduce Number of Soviet Bloc Refugees

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

TRAISKIRCHEN, Austria — Austria is coming under increasing financial and political pressure to curtail its postwar role as a haven for refugees from neighboring Communist states.

The expense of caring for a constant influx of people seeking asylum in the West and of steady criticism from Soviet bloc governments are stirring anxiety over how much support neutral Austria can afford to provide to run its five main refugee centers.

The political distinction between altruism and strict neutrality — plus a desire not to

offend powerful neighbors — poses a dilemma for Austrians, who enjoy Western living standards but feel pulled by history and geography toward the lands and peoples of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Since regaining independence in 1955, Austria has prided itself on being a refuge for the oppressed, harboring not only people from the

Soviet bloc but also those from countries in turmoil, such as Afghanistan, Uganda and Iran.

Yet the country's sensitive location, with its borders exposed to Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, demands adroit diplomacy in balancing East-West considerations.

For the Warsaw Pact countries, Austria's tradition of resettling disgruntled emigrants from the Soviet bloc has become an increasingly frequent target of political invective.

In May, Czechoslovakia launched a propaganda attack accusing Austria of sheltering dissidents and opponents of Communist governments, and in the process violating its neutrality. The Prague press charged that Austria has embraced the Reagan administration's policy of dividing Soviet bloc states along "good" and "bad" lines.

The Austrian chancellor, Fred Sinowatz, rejected the Czechoslovak allegations, and President Rudolf Kirchschläger insisted that such attacks would not dissuade Austria from maintaining its commitment to humanitarian goals by accepting refugees from all countries, regardless of ideology.

Besides the political sensitivities involved, Austria's refugee policy also has become a serious financial burden at a time of lingering recession.

IN 1980, Austria spent less than \$10 million to house and feed refugees. In 1982, that figure shot up to \$30 million, primarily because of the dramatic increase in people fleeing Poland. Last year, the cost dropped to \$20 million, but it is expected to rise much higher this year because of a new tide of Polish refugees.

These are the months when thousands of Soviet bloc citizens turn vacation trips to the West into escapes. Upon crossing the border, many head directly for the Traiskirchen refugee camp, usually the first station in their quest for asylum.

Last month, four busloads of 120 Poles bound for Rome on a religious pilgrimage made a detour to the Traiskirchen camp, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Vienna, to demand asylum.

They were sent to another site, near Salzburg, because the camp at Traiskirchen was full.

"We have learned to anticipate a big surge of refugees in the summer," said Wolfgang Weil, one of the Traiskirchen camp's supervisors. "There are always many more coming to Austria at that time because they can take advantage of vacations abroad to leave their country for good."

Built in 1903 as the Austro-Hungarian Military School, the sprawling barracks here were transformed into a refugee center in 1956 to cope with some of the 200,000 Hungarians who fled the bloody Soviet crackdown on the uprising.

Later, the camp welcomed a new wave of refugees when Warsaw Pact tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia to crush the "Prague spring" of 1968. It also served as an initial port of call for some Soviet Jews who were allowed to emigrate in the early phase of détente.

The flood of people surging out of Poland in recent years has threatened at times to overwhelm Traiskirchen. The camp authorities now try to keep the number of refugees at any time down to 1,500, to assuage the fears of local villagers of being overrun by foreigners.

In 1981, more than 29,000 Poles poured into Austria seeking asylum. This forced Austria to impose visa requirements just a few days before martial law was declared in Poland in December of that year.

Previously, Poles with valid passports could travel freely to Austria, and many simply climbed aboard the Chopin Express and rode the so-called "freedom train" to Vienna.

THE resurgent tide of refugees has made it impossible to lift visa restrictions on travel between Poland and Austria, according to Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc. He said such controls must remain in effect to prevent "the automatic channeling of all those Poles who want to leave their country, for one reason or another, to Austria."

More than 90 percent of the Soviet bloc refugees passing through Austria want to settle in the United States, Canada or Australia. West Germany, once a favored destination, has been

abandoned as a choice because a huge number of East German refugees this year have forced the Bonn government to close its doors to nearly everyone else.

Andrzej Lakomy, 26, is typical of many young men leaving Poland who want to live and work in the United States. The wall above his bunk bed at the Traiskirchen camp is plastered with skiing posters of Colorado, where he hopes to settle once his immigration papers are approved.

He left Poland in March, shortly after getting a tourist visa for Austria. Mr. Lakomy, an electrical worker, said he had joined the now-outlawed Solidarity trade union in August 1980 and later was dismissed from his job. He said he soon found the political ostracism too much to bear and decided to leave Poland and begin a new life abroad.

"There is too much police control in the Communist state," he said in English. "I could not stand it."

GYULA Szabo, 24, and his brother Tivador left Hungary earlier this year after finding that their political sympathies for Poland's Solidarity movement had destroyed their job prospects.

Gyula, who studied computer programming in Poland for the past five years, found upon his return home that he was branded as politically suspect. Meanwhile, his parents also ran afoul of the authorities.

"My father had more cows than other farmers, and he did not want to join the cooperative," Gyula said. "So his farm was taken away and he could not find a decent job."

"Later he staged a sit-down strike in front of the local town hall until they gave him work. But it's a terrible job, shoveling lime onto a truck, and his eyes bother him constantly. I could not stand to watch it any longer."

Gyula and his brother have heard about the wonders of the high-tech Silicon Valley in California and are eager to seek work there.

"Everybody in this room wants to go to the U.S.A.," he said, indicating the crowded quarters he shares with eight other men. "It's the land of jobs and freedom, no?"

Tens of thousands of refugees from the Eastern bloc have been processed through this building at Traiskirchen, Austria.

ARTS / LEISURE

The Kelly Family: Staying Together and Singin' on the Road

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — Dan Kelly grew up in Massachusetts in a closely knit Irish family that sang together in the evenings. His wife Barbara, a dancer, came from a similar environment. After they had married and had four children, he realized that the singing and dancing had stopped some time ago. They hardly even spoke to each other any more. Dan Kelly threw out the TV set.

They staged weekend family shows in prime time. Kelly played a clown, his wife danced. The children invented songs they rehearsed during the week. This was New Hampshire now, Kelly had been a sign painter like his father, he liked to work with his hands, he was teaching high school for a living. He invested his life in children. The family shows attracted neighbors.

But something was lacking. He didn't have the words to define it. Kelly had fallen in love with Eu-

rope when he studied philosophy in an Italian university in the early '50s. European values were more like his own. He figured the family would experience something more profound in Europe and in 1967 they settled in Gammal, a village near Talavera in southern Spain, "the most primitive place I could find." He shipped antiques to the United States for a living.

"It was sensational," Kelly's punctuated, tumbling words are punctuated by equally intense belly

laughs. "Those people were on the edge of misery. They lived simply, they made music with sticks, kids sang and danced in the streets. Soon our kids were doing it. Suddenly we were all singing and dancing."

The family performed in summer fiestas around southern Spain. Some of the children learned instruments. They performed in large towns, and on TV. Kelly watched closely. He had a fear of show business. "Mostly it's a bad business. They're not performing for fun. They tend to be exhibitionists, greedy, egomaniacs. But the people loved the kids and the kids loved presenting their music. I saw that it could be positive. It was good for the children to give and for the audience to receive."

Television arrived in the village. The villagers began to keep one eye on the screen. "Too bad," Kelly said to himself eight years ago. "Guess we just got in on the tail end of something good. That's it." The family packed their van and went on the road.

Although they own a home near Pamplona, they have basically been on the road ever since. When interviewed, they were passing through Paris on their way from Brittany to Luxembourg. There are 10 children now, aged 2 to 20. Since Kelly's wife died two years ago he keeps them together alone. "It's very hard. She was very special."

They have recorded five albums of traditional and religious songs in Spanish, German, Italian and English. The records are popular in the Netherlands and West Germany, and the Kellys have become familiar faces on Dutch and German television. Headquartered in France now, they spend a lot of time in Brittany where they feel at home through common Celtic roots. Barclay Records will release the first Kelly Family French recording next month.

Kathleen is the oldest child: "Eddie Barclay came to hear us sing in the Metro. He hadn't been in the Metro for 20 years." She laughed: "We're best in that sort of situation. When you play for people in a formal concert environment you're supposed to act like important stage personalities and we don't like to do that."

"Then it's not a real musical experience any more," Kelly added. "It's not good for the kids. I turned down a \$1-million recording contract from a German company because there were too many strings attached. When you start using music to go for more money than you need you're throwing away something precious for something less precious. We don't lack anything, we're happy, we're holding ourselves together."

"They wanted to make us millionaires, you know, kids," Kathleen said. "Come little kids like the Trapp family. They wanted to filter our voices and build this silly image of something we're not. When we need money we just go on the street and sing."

Sometimes it's not so simple. Dan Kelly does not believe in work permits: "We're not doing anything wrong. We're not hurting anybody. So I say, well, O.K., this law doesn't apply to us. I refuse to admit that the authorities have the right to decide whether you can sing or not."

Earlier this summer they were singing in front of the St. Germain-des-Près church in Paris. According to Dan, "This twitty priest came out to stop us. He said music interferes with their work. They've got like 12 people typing or something. And this is one of the most traditional places for spontaneous music in Europe."

"But when the police came with orders to stop us, they waited until the end of the song. Their instinct told them they were doing a stupid

job. There's a fundamental European sense of reverence for the arts."

Kelly has no reverence for formal schooling. "I teach them myself. Luckily I know how to do that. I use the McGuffey readers to teach them English. As far as I'm concerned" the 19th-century readers are "still better than the fancy methods they use today. They just want to sell books today. The kids learned math in Spanish."

Kathleen speaks English with a Spanish accent: "We support each other. We help each other study. Our biggest problem is that too many people want to be our friends. People are attracted by a close family. We lose a lot of time with people like that. Some people just want to use us one way or another, and besides our life is so full we don't really need friends. We go our own way."

Who decides which way to go? Is the Kelly family a democracy? "A dictatorship," Kathleen barked, with twinkling eyes.

"No!" Dan Kelly sat up straight. "A monarchy. And I'm the king. I think."



Dan Kelly with daughter Kathleen, 20, and son Johnny, 18.

Musical Starts and Stops Mar 'Starting Here'

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — From "The Fantasticks" across 30 years to "Forbidden Broadway," the history of the trans-Atlantic musical is littered with small-scale cabaret shows that though triumphant off-Broadway have traveled badly, if at all, to London.

One reason may be that there are pub theaters but a lack of dinner theaters, except out along the banks of the Thames or deep in

the London Stage

Sussex. And just as Berlin cabaret has always proved catastrophic elsewhere, so the British have never quite managed to achieve the intimacy or elegance of shows to be found once at Upstairs at the Downstairs or in the restaurant rooms of the Plaza Hotel in New York.

The loss is ours, for it means that a show like "Starting Here, Starting Now" has to end up at a pub theater in Richmond. As a theater, The Orange Tree, under Sam Walters, has always been among the best and bravest on the London Fringe, and as a pub it does have some of the best beer and sandwiches in town. The theater is a room up a staircase above the bar; it is not a place where you can sit at a table and see a show while they bring you bottles of wine and maybe a steak, which is precisely the environment needed for a musical that, I fear, will achieve nothing like its American success.

"Starting Here, Starting Now" has always been a show that needs all the environmental help it can get: a plotless song-cycle of Manhattan routines, it consists simply of three nameless people (one male, two female) belting their way through a succession of 26 songs about lost and found love affairs. It lacks Sondheim's acid urban intelligence; it also lacks any definable point of view. Like Maltby and Shire's other current musical, "Broadway Baby," this is a flabby and remarkably spineless show that could be joined or left by audiences at any point in the two-hour evening.

However, along the way there are some truly marvelous numbers, which makes it all the more irritating that the composers couldn't find themselves any but the most perfunctory of frames.

True, these numbers are variable and rather too many in the first half, pleasant, forgettable cuts from some anthology of songs for swinging lovers. Without a plot or a view-

point, "Starting Here, Starting Now" is, in short, one of the most intriguing, intermittently magical and frequently maddening musicals to have come out of New York in recent times. It is newly performed by an English cast consisting of Susan and Follows from "Cotica," the bubbly Veronica Page from "A Chorus Line" and the amiable Martin Connor, who still seems to think that to sing American songs you have to stand around like somebody who has just come in second in a Howard Keel contest.

To a sweaty midsummer West End overcrowded with visitors on both sides of the footlights has come a welcome and chilly blast from Britain's instead of America's past: the return of Ben Butler.

Back in 1971 "Butley" was the play that made Simon Gray's commercial reputation. It was also the first of his scripts to be directed by Harold Pinter and to star Alan Bates as the London University

professor going to seed during a single day spent largely avoiding students while watching his homosexual and marital alliances burn out.

Because "Butley" is a funnier play than Osborne's "Inadmissible Evidence," it has usually been regarded as slightly less of a dramatic triumph. It has always seemed to me that we have here not only the best collection of academic laughs since "Charley's Aunt" but also a wonderful display of sheer playwriting bravado.

Butley is seldom off stage and seldom out of a monologue. An arrogant, bitchy, plotless torrent of abuse pours out of him, directed internally and externally at wives, lovers, students, failing electric lights and life in general. The man holds conversations the way others used to do vaudeville routines, and

scores off his nearest and dearest like some demented classroom umpire.

Even in the present production, an adequate touring affair that has come briefly to rest at the Fortune but is at best only slightly repertory standard, the play remains a gossip, inconsequential, touching and extremely agile evening in the theater.

John Nettles in the title role manages a kind of butch rage instead of the waspish bisexuality that the play is so often about, but Jeff Rawle has a nice line in cross-gays and Daphne Goddard as Gray's wife is a lovely sight. "The Common Pursuit," is without a central London home, but old Gray is still better than no Gray at all.

ADVERTISING

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

28 August 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on the value of the underlying assets.

(*) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (q) = quarterly; (y) = yearly.

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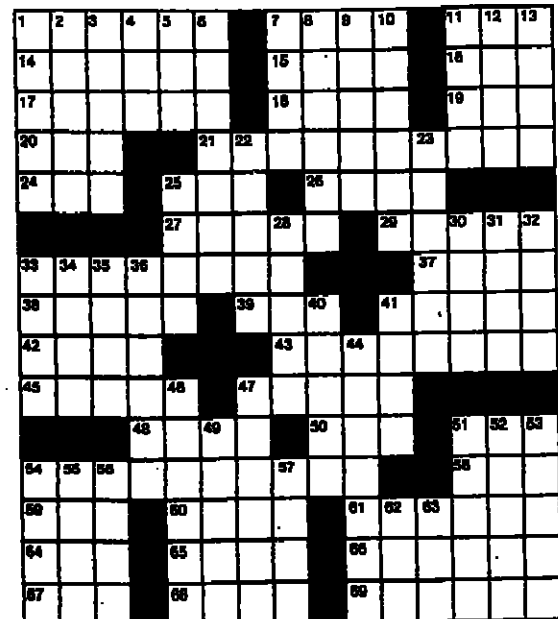
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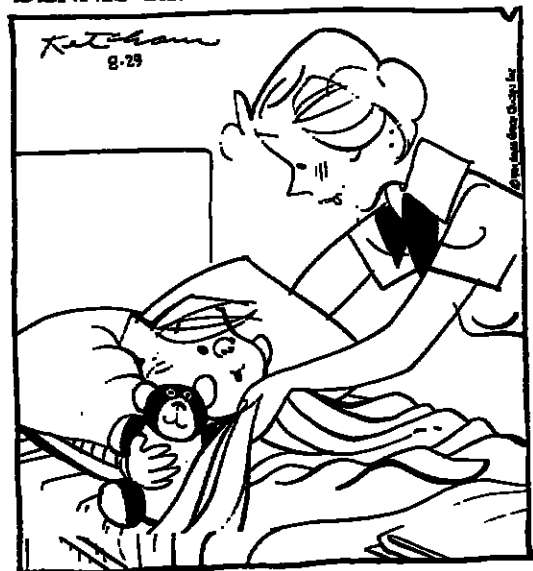


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18 Sunrise goddess
17 Edit
18 Vitamin C compound
19 Grid. Use men
20 High musical note
21 Best film: 1943
24 Legal point
25 End of a chess game: Abbr.
26 Sailing hazard
27 René's lady friends
28 Debris
33 A British crown colony
37 Lake or canal
38 Nimb
39 Ch. Loop
41 Hollywood award
42 City on the Truckee
43 Rodgers-Hammerstein musical: 1943
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50 Paul's ltr.
51 Captain's record
54 Broadway hit: 1969
55 Gaelic John
56 Clump
59 Ireland, once
61 City NE of San Diego
64 Cassowary's cousin
65 Area at the head of a glacier
66 Inadequate
67 Bird's bill
68 —chic
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1 K.P. tool
2 Consecrate with oil, old style
3 Had a golden touch
4 Sch. affiliate
5 Bowlike line
6 Louis
7 Armstrong's nickname
8 Units of money in Libya
9 Unburnt, sun-dried brick
10 Helmet for D.E.
11 Bracken or brake
12 Mil. group on campus
13 Greek peak
22 Ammonia derivative
23 Newly
25 Gingerbread, e.g.
28 A king of Moab
30 Direction for Perlman
31 Thailand, formerly
32 Consort of Zeus
33 Filament of flax
34 Pointed arch
35 Actress Foch
36 Tongue
40 Form of trespassing
41 Abbr.
44 One of the Canaries
46 Aptitude
47 Sign on a mountain road
48 Less friendly
51 City on the Meuse
52 Caravan stops
53 Kennel sounds
54 Candid
55 Harrods piece in Libya
57 Driving conveniences
62 Loser to D.E.
63 Family members

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU THINK GINA WOULD GET AND IF I TOLD HER I THOUGHT SHE WAS PRETTY?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PINYP
SABIN
TOINNE
DRAFT

Answer here: A " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GLOVE DROOP JAUNTY HOMING
Answer: He decided to become an astronaut when he decided to drop his glove. This was a NO EARTHLY GOOD

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	72	58	Beijing	84	64
Amsterdam	64	50	Bombay	84	64
Antwerp	64	50	Buenos Aires	84	64
Berlin	64	50	Calcutta	84	64
Bombay	84	64	Chennai	84	64
Buenos Aires	84	64	Colombo	84	64
Calcutta	84	64	Dhaka	84	64
Chennai	84	64	Hankow	84	64
Colombo	84	64	Harbin	84	64
Dhaka	84	64	Hong Kong	84	64
Hankow	84	64	Kobe	84	64
Harbin	84	64	London	64	50
Hong Kong	84	64	Los Angeles	84	64
Kobe	84	64	Manila	84	64
London	64	50	Medan	84	64
Los Angeles	84	64	Osaka	84	64
Manila	84	64	Perth	84	64
Medan	84	64	Rangoon	84	64
Osaka	84	64	Seoul	84	64
Perth	84	64	Singapore	84	64
Rangoon	84	64	Taipei	84	64
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



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WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

BLACK WATER: The Book of Fantastic Literature.

Edited by Alberto Manguel. 967 pp. \$11.95.
Potter, 1 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Douglas E. Winter

PSYCHOANALYST Charles Fisher wrote that "Dreaming permits each and every one of us to be quietly and safely insane every night of our lives." Alberto Manguel's hefty anthology "Black Water" confirms that these words apply as well to the waking dreams of horror fiction. Collecting the work of 72 writers, Manguel has produced a celebration of nightmarish imagination, a monument to the literature of what Wallace Stevens called "black water breaking into reality."

The tale of terror, as Manguel aptly demonstrates, is perhaps the most timeless and international of stories. "Black Water" spans several centuries and five continents; its authors include Beller, Cocteau, Cortázar, Dickens, Hawthorne, Kipling, Pushkin, and Wilde.

Locally structured around certain principal motifs—time warps, hauntings, dreams, unreal creatures and transformations, mimics, and dealings with God and the Devil—"Black Water" is "born from its own rules," an idiosyncratic collage that is widely illustrative of the literature of terror but offers neither thematic nor historical progression. At a length of nearly 1,000 pages, it is less a book to be read than one to be sampled. Readers accustomed to the faster pace of modern popular fiction may also find the volume's abundance of older, more mannered stories further reason for patient consumption.

Manguel, an Argentinean now living and teaching in Toronto, has previously co-authored "The Dictionary of Imaginary Places." He attributes his interest in dark fantasy to a childhood encounter with the "Arabian Nights," but the stories he offers here are decidedly adult in tone and intent. There is little reassurance in "Black Water"; its vision seems deeply pessimistic, mitigated only rarely by such dark humor as Joanne Greenberg's "Certain Distant Sun." Manguel cares little for violence or shock, however; his selections probe "the expectancy of horror," those unquiet moments when the very nature of life—or the possibility of an after life—is doubted, eliciting the final emotion experienced by Somerset Maugham's "Lord Mountdrago": a "strange, primeval terror of he knew not what."

For tangible monsters (save man himself) stalk the pages of "Black Water," Manguel admits an insecticidal phobia with H.G. Wells' "The Argentinian Ant" and Howard Fast's "The Large Ant," but the overwhelming presence here is that of something only dimly seen, as imperceptible as the image chosen for the collection's title. As the victim of J.B. Priestley's "The Grey Ones" wryly observes: "It's as if we were all compelled to send our washing to one huge sinister laundry, which returned everything with more and more color bleached out of it until it was all a dismal gray."

Given the unremitting bleakness of Manguel's selections, why is it so easy to find pleasure in the pages of "Black Water"? The answer lies not simply in the consistent quality of its entries, but in the nature of the horror story itself. "I don't know exactly what it is that moves us when we read a fantastic story,"

Manguel writes in his foreword. "Perhaps it is the gnawing suspicion that what has been imagined, however preposterous, has a place in the world and in our lives." The tale of terror is our chance to enter the realm of dreams—our quiet and safely insane in the face of our anxious lives and inevitable deaths, immersing ourselves in the black water of the unknown, and emerging again like Lazarus, renewed with the almost childish delight of having faced our greatest fears and survived.

Douglas E. Winter is the author of "Stephen King: The Art of Darkness," due out this fall. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	1	FIRST AMONG EQUALS	by Jeffrey Archer	3
2	2	AND LADIES OF THE CLUB	by Helen Brown	11
3	3	LINCOLN	by Gore Vidal	10
4	4	THE FOURTH PROTOCOL	by Frederick Forsyth	14
5	5	THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK	by David Stevens	24
6	6	THE AQUATINE PROGRESSION	by Robert Ludlum	25
7	7	FULL CIRCLE	by Danielle Steel	14
8	8	THE RAI	by Leon Uris	20
9	9	TOUGH GUYS DON'T DANCE	by Norman Mailer	1
10	10	MIKO	by Edith V. Lush	13
11	11	DEEP SIX	by C.W. Coker	13
12	12	THE WALKING DRUM	by Louis L'Amour	11
13	13	SILVER WINGS	SANTIAGO BLUE	9
14	14	THE GREENLAND STORYBOOK	by Mary Cary	6
15	15	THE REVENGE OF THE ROBINS	FAMILY	1

NONFICTION

1	THE KENNEDYS: An American Drama	by Peter Collier and David Horowitz	1
2	IN GOD'S NAME	by David A. Yallop	11
3	WILDER	by John Woodard	11
4	GOOD MORNING, MERRY SUNSHINE	by Bob Greene	7
5	THE NIGHTMARE YEARS: 1930-1940	by William L. Shirer	12
6	MOTHERHOOD: THE SECOND OLD	PROFESSION	8
7	ONE WRITER'S BEGINNING	by E. V. Rieu	4
8	THE FIVE FROM WITHIN	by Carlos Castaneda	15
9	D.V. by Diana Vreeland		9
10	FIRST LADY FROM PLAINS	by Rosemary Ryan	10
11	THE MARCH OF FOLLY	by Barbara W. Tuchman	11
12	AT SEVENTY: A Journal	by Mary Sarton	14
13	A VERY PRIVATE EYE	by Barbara Pym	14
14	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Shel Silverstein	13
15	RECHIE	by Reggie Jackson with Mike Lupica	4

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, the North-South team found a good heart fit in a four-four heart fit in favor of playing three no-trump. West's overall of one spade was slightly odd—one would have expected a weak jump to two spades—and after a negative double South was headed for four hearts but changed and settled in three no-trump when North showed a club suit.

The play proved easy when West led the spade two, hoping to avoid a block if his partner held a doubleton ace or jack. But the former was improbable, and the latter was unlikely to matter since the ace would be held up. As it was, South scored the spade jack and established diamonds to make nine tricks.

of 10 international match points to the North-South team.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
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Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠ 7 ♠ 8 ♠ 9 ♠ 10 ♠ 11 ♠ 12 ♠ 13 ♠ 14 ♠ 15 ♠ 16 ♠ 17 ♠ 18 ♠ 19 ♠ 20 ♠ 21 ♠ 22 ♠ 23 ♠ 24 ♠ 25 ♠ 26 ♠ 27 ♠ 28 ♠ 29 ♠ 30 ♠ 31 ♠ 32 ♠ 33 ♠ 34 ♠ 35 ♠ 36 ♠ 37 ♠ 38 ♠ 39 ♠ 40 ♠ 41 ♠ 42 ♠ 43 ♠ 44 ♠ 45 ♠ 46 ♠ 47 ♠ 48 ♠ 49 ♠ 50 ♠ 51 ♠ 52 ♠ 53 ♠ 54 ♠ 55 ♠ 56 ♠ 57 ♠ 58 ♠ 59 ♠ 60 ♠ 61 ♠ 62 ♠ 63 ♠ 64 ♠ 65 ♠ 66 ♠ 67 ♠ 68 ♠ 69 ♠ 70 ♠ 71 ♠ 72 ♠ 73 ♠ 74 ♠ 75 ♠ 76 ♠ 77 ♠ 78 ♠ 79 ♠ 80 ♠ 81 ♠ 82 ♠ 83 ♠ 84 ♠ 85 ♠ 86 ♠ 87 ♠ 88 ♠ 89 ♠ 90 ♠ 91 ♠ 92 ♠ 93 ♠ 94 ♠ 95 ♠ 96 ♠ 97 ♠ 98 ♠ 99 ♠ 100 ♠ 101 ♠ 102 ♠ 103 ♠ 104 ♠ 105 ♠ 106 ♠ 107 ♠ 108 ♠ 109 ♠ 110 ♠ 111 ♠ 112 ♠ 113 ♠ 114 ♠ 115 ♠ 116 ♠ 117 ♠ 118 ♠ 119 ♠ 120 ♠ 121 ♠ 122 ♠ 123 ♠ 124 ♠ 125 ♠ 126 ♠ 127 ♠ 128 ♠ 129 ♠ 130 ♠ 131 ♠ 132 ♠ 133 ♠ 134 ♠ 135 ♠ 136 ♠ 137 ♠ 138 ♠ 139 ♠ 140 ♠ 141 ♠ 142 ♠ 143 ♠ 144 ♠ 145 ♠ 146 ♠ 147 ♠ 148 ♠ 149 ♠ 150 ♠ 151 ♠ 152 ♠ 153 ♠ 154 ♠ 155 ♠ 156 ♠ 157 ♠ 158 ♠ 159 ♠ 160 ♠ 161 ♠ 162 ♠ 163 ♠ 164 ♠ 165 ♠ 166 ♠ 167 ♠ 168 ♠ 169 ♠ 170 ♠ 171 ♠ 172 ♠ 173 ♠ 174 ♠ 175 ♠ 176 ♠ 177 ♠ 178 ♠ 179 ♠ 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SPORTS

Bucking the Odds: The U.S. Open Seems Wide Open

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova will be beaten at the U.S. Open tennis tournament, which was to start Tuesday in New York.

So far it has been The Year of McEnroe and Navratilova. That's about to change. Between the 13-day slugging war, McEnroe and Navratilova will think they've been playing in Blushing Meadow. It's going to be embarrassing.

Call me irresponsible, but I'm ready to bet my three Swiss chalets and my second mortgage on the Q&E that McEnroe won't win his fourth U.S. crown. I'm almost certain that Navratilova's 48-match winning streak is about to explode. I'll wager my summer home on that proposition.

Anybody who disagrees with these picks and wants to get a piece of me for a sawbuck is out of luck. I'm not that I'd hedge a bet; it's just I can't be bothered with the book-keeping.

Just six weeks ago, when Mac the Knife and dumber partner Martina finished feasting on their tender opposition at Wimbledon, turning that fortnight into a drowsy garden party, it would have seemed ridicu-

lous to line up against either of them.

McEnroe played what may have been the most overwhelmingly excellent match of his career against Jimmy Connors; he not only won in speedy straight sets but equaled the All England record for fewest games lost in a championship final—four.

As for Navratilova, she won her fifth straight grand-slam title, over a two-year period, with such disdainful ease that it looked as if she were capturing a qualifying tournament.

The picture has changed. Now it looks like McEnroe will have a tough run in trying to win his first open title since 1981. The reasons for picking against Navratilova are more nebulous, more a matter of intuition.

The arguments against a McEnroe victory are conventional and convincing. So far in '84, he's won all but two of his 61 matches and lost only 11 sets. McEnroe is great, but he's not that much better than the rest of the world of men's tennis. In fact, McEnroe's mortality was demonstrated last week at King's Mill, Ohio, when he lost his opening-round match at the ATP Championships to Vijay Amritraj—the same stylish, debonaire Am-

ritraj who has a wife named Shyamala, a son named Prakash and a funny bit part in Roger Moore's last James Bond flick.

He's also the same Amritraj who was ranked 144th in the world last year.

Vijay's a class act, but when he beats you it means your game isn't quite ready to take on Don Budge or Bill Tilden. It also means you might not be ready to beat Colin Dowdeswell, Stefan Edberg, Kevin Curren, Jimmy Arias, Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl all in the same 13-day tournament.

Just at the moment when the Amritraj loss tells the tennis world that the edge may be off McEnroe's game, along comes a brutal draw to stare McNasty in the face.

Dowdeswell, a British Davis Cupper, may not be rough sledding, but Edberg, who figures to show up in the second round, could be a trial by fire-serving fire. On Friday, Connors barely escaped Edberg, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), in the quarterfinals of the ATP tournament.

Afterward, Connors, a tough man with a complaint, said, "I knew this would be a tough match. He puts a lot of pressure on you with both his first and second serves." That from perhaps the

greatest returner of serve in history. Whether he beats McEnroe or, more likely, merely tests and strains him, Edberg will be a player to watch. The young Swede, who became the first player ever to capture all four major male grand-slam crowns last year, already has won a grand prix prize (Milan) this season and just won the gold medal at the Olympics.

McEnroe's whole half of the draw is loaded, either with quality players or with big-serving fellows who like a hard surface. With Juan Aguilera, Tomas Smid and Mel Purcell lurking around, when is he going to have an easy match? At Wimbledon, he walked through gaping holes in the draw.

For those who yearn for that rarest of tennis phenomena—a legitimate upset winner in a grand-slam event—this ought to be the year. Second-seeded Lendl, who's been in the open final two years in a row, was recently beaten in Canada by Paraguay's Francisco Gonzalez; they really turn 'em out in Paraguay.

Now, about Navratilova. There are two ways of looking at her recent struggle against her friend Pam Shriver at Mahwah, New Jersey. Navratilova won, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5, but for the first time this year she was

in a potential losing position. She got a serious scare and admitted it. Maybe it was to be her only close call of '84. Or maybe she's feeling the pressure of being within eight victories of Chris Evert Lloyd's all-time record of 56 straight victorious matches.

Champion athletes can keep their form at an absolute peak for only so long. Navratilova has given top priority to winning her around-the-corner grand slam—a distinction about which some nippers would still quarrel. Now, after keeping herself at razor sharpness for months, she may be ready for a mental letdown.

That has always been her only true weakness. Navratilova has reached that point in her sport where she cannot be beaten; but she can lose. You don't get her. She gets herself, with your help.

Whether McEnroe and/or Navratilova lose or not, it shows the state of pro tennis that their names almost monopolize conversation at the outset of the open.

In a sense, they bring distinction to the game in this era; both have reached the point where they can, at this moment, be paired in the mind with the greatest players in history.

On the other hand, McEnroe and



Martina Navratilova: She can't be beaten, but she can lose.

Navratilova have the capacity to drain much of the electricity from the most dramatic venues in tennis. That won't be happening for the next two weeks.

In a tennis year that has been extremely predictable, this is the one great tournament that will live up to its name. The 1984 U.S. Open will truly be wide open.

A Time Bomb Ticks in Madrid

International Herald Tribune

ONDON — A time bomb is ticking away. It's labeled Santiago Bernabé Stadium, Sunday Sept. 2 in the opening day of the Spanish season, the crescendo comes right at the beginning. Real Madrid meets FC Barcelona. Plays is likely to be too meek a word. Their matches are collisions separate doctrinal passions: rampant wealth and ambition stacked against gargantuan wealth, ambition, yes, but also Spain Catalonia, hopes and fears and blood, the cushions and firecrackers raining down, the combatants' mix of cynicism and inflammable

And so the pressure tightens like a clamp around the temples of two "novices."

Amancio Amaro, Madrid's trainer, knows all about the rush of blood, the cushions and firecrackers raining down, the combatants' mix of cynicism and inflammable

ROB HUGHES

passions. He starred as a forward at Real White when the great heyday began ebbing away in the late 1960s.

As trainer, his work has been restricted to the nursery—to coaching Madrid's affiliated junior side, Castilto, to win the Spanish Second Division last term. Some of his pupils, notably Martin Vazquez and Emilio Baragano, are becoming men on whom Madrid's future depends.

They, obviously, were among the flower of the nation's youth, drawn to the most prestigious of clubs. They will shed their innocence; they will be all eyes and ears in a locker room in which Amancio strives for respect from stars like Uli Stielicke and Juanito (neither of whom adored Di Stefano).

Amancio's opposite number this

weekend is a Londoner. Terry Venables, *entrenador numero uno* in Barcelona, has played at all levels his nationality permits. He has swiftly and craftily built teams—again based on affinity with youth—at Crystal Palace and Queens Park Rangers in his home city.

He has engaging, persuasive words for players under his wing. There, of course, lies his challenge: Few Catalans speak his language and Venables is, as yet, no master of theirs. "Personal relationships are a valuable extra," he says, "but there is no reason you can't make the team efficient because you don't speak to them very much."

Out on the field, the scoring often falls on two similarly diverse fellows. Carlos Santillana, center forward for Madrid and for Spain has been hero or goat of previous Real-Barcs contests; Steve Archibald, late of Clyde, Aberdeen, Tottenham and Scotland, is dipping his million toes into Spanish waters for the first time.

Coming down from Scotland to play in London these past four years, Archibald has at least an inkling of regional rancor that can divide peoples of nominally the same nationality. A Scot known as well as any Catalan the ignominy of being ruled from a southern capital.

Archibald also knows, or feels he knows, the crippling legacies of (1) being an imported superstar to be praised or pilloried by the home press (2) being a forward in the most vicious soccer league in the world.

"Soccer in England is no kid's game," he insists. "I'm used to the knocks. Some of the tackles [in Spain] are senseless. There's this macho business of going in for the spectacular clash, but I think a lot of injuries could be avoided and I plan to avoid them."

If he does, he'll be unique. From Johan Cruyff to Hans Krankl to Allan Simonsen to Diego Maradona, the no-expense-spared Barcelona goal-scoring have been brought in and chopped down. Maradona, whose No. 10 shirt Archibald will wear, has just retired to Naples with one good ankle left after fouls that reduced him to 36 league games (and 22 goals) in two years.

The Catalans are cynically counting the cost (£37,177 and 72 pence — about \$49,340 — per league goal) of Maradona's embittered spell and telling Archibald that he is a man, Maradona was a prima donna.

The habit is nothing new. Di Stefano last peaked 25 years ago, but he recalls: "Turn your back for a moment and you find your legs whipped away. Defenders go for the ball, but if there's something else in the way—like a leg—then they take that as well. Nothing gets past them and referees just shout, 'Play on, play on.'"

The way to survive? Keep moving and moving fast. Archibald, instinctive and utterly brave in the penalty box, is capable of that, although his last year at Tottenham was one of open conflict with his



Real Madrid center forward Carlos Santillana (at the top of a bruising pyramid): 'The image of Spanish violence is a lie.'

manager, who accused him of not being prepared to shrug off injury in the team cause.

Yet Archibald this weekend can look into the eyes of a survivor. "The image of Spanish violence is a lie," Santillana reportedly said last month. "I have played 13 years and never been injured seriously enough to put me on the operating table."

Hush! Barcelona defenders may be listening, or Archibald's memory may be playing back Santillana's rather contradictory message of 1980: "Spanish football is the hardest and most dangerous in Europe. Why do you think so many star foreign players have failed here?"

Could he be they were killed by kindness. Archibald is a trained Rodd Royce mechanic who earned £60-50 per match just six years ago. If he lasts his three years in Barcelona he will emerge a millionaire at 30. Until then he will doubtless go on giving the impression that everything, bar the scoring, is a chore to him. And on thanking his wife's wisdom in keeping the family house in London lest anything befall Barcelona's lavish accommodations.

For the Catalan turnover is fast, in strikers as in coaches. Venables is No. 9 in the six-year reign of the club president, José Luis Núñez, and No. 13 since 1970. Venables, too, arranged some insurance, requesting a two-year contract. Some of the great coaches of all time have passed through Non Camp in less time than it takes to grasp the difference between Spanish and Catalan.

Gooden Excels As Mets Beat Dodgers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Rookie Dwight Gooden struck out 12 batters and scattered five hits as the New York Mets beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 5-1, Monday night. New York closed to within five games of first place Chicago in the National League's Eastern Division. The Cubs were idle Monday.

Gooden boosted his total to 214 as he outdueled Fernando Valenzuela in a battle of the major

Philies 9, Padres 1

In Philadelphia, Ivan DeJesus doubled home two runs to highlight a four-run fourth and the Phillies went on to rout San Diego, 9-1. Winner Jerry Koosman (14-10) won the first seven innings, giving up six hits, striking out two and walking two.

Giants 5, Expos 4

In Montreal, Bob Brenly doubled in one 11th-inning run and reliever Frank Williams singled home another, and San Francisco held on to nip the Expos, 5-4. Williams (9-2) earned his third victory in the Giants' last five games despite giving up a run-scoring single to Gary Carter in the bottom of the 11th. Reardon (5-7) absorbed his third defeat in the last four days.

Royals 7, White Sox 4

In the American League, in Kansas City, Missouri, a six-run seventh inning propelled the Royals to a 7-4 verdict over Chicago, moving Kansas City to within three games of Western Division-leading Minnesota. Sending 10 men to the plate in the seventh, the Royals blew the game open on three singles, two doubles, two errors and a balk.

Blue Jays 5, Twins 2

In Minneapolis, Rance Mullins went 3-for-3. Ernie Whitt hit a two-run home run and Dennis Lamp won as a starter for the first time in more than a year as Toronto

downed Minnesota, 5-2. Lamp, coming off 90 consecutive relief appearances since his last start on May 17, 1983, allowed three hits in five innings and raised his record to 6-7. Mullins, who was 9-for-10 in the four-game series, has eight straight hits and has reached base 10 straight times—both club records. Winning the series, 3-1, the Blue Jays improved their 1984 record against the Twins to 8-1.

Indians 7, Brewers 1

In Milwaukee, Joe Carter hit two home runs and Andre Thornton and Chris Bando added one each in support of Bert Blyleven's four-hit performance as Cleveland trampled the Brewers, 7-1.

Orioles 7, Angels 6

In Anaheim, California, Rich Dauer's 10th-inning sacrifice fly scored Mike Young from third and gave Baltimore a 7-6 decision over California. Al Bumbry, Cal Ripken and Eddie Murray homered for the winners, while Doug DeCinces had a three-run shot for the Angels.

Yankees 8, A's 7

In Oakland, California, rookie Bobby Meacham hit a two-run home run in the eighth to make New York an 8-7 victor over the A's. Oakland, which has lost six straight games, had gone down, 7-6, with a seven-run seventh in which Dave Kingman drove in four runs on his 32d homer of the year and a three-run double. (A.P., UP)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Florida Coach Pell Quits Amid Probe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FLORIDA — With the University of Florida football team under investigation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Coach Charlie Pell said Monday he will resign at the end of the season. The NCAA began investigating Florida's alleged recruiting violations in December 1982. The probe has never progressed past the preliminary-inquiry stage and no formal charges have been filed. Pell's five-year record at Florida is 32-25-2. After an 0-10-1 first season, guided the Gators to four consecutive bowl appearances. "I recognize I've made mistakes and to inappropriately delegate authority in some instances," said Pell in a letter to university President Marshall Criser. "I recognize my mistakes, regret them... I take full responsibility." Neither Pell nor university officials would comment further. Pell, 43, came to Florida in 1979 from Clemson, where he coached for 10 seasons. Less than two years later, Clemson was put on NCAA probation for numerous infractions, many of them occurring during Pell's tenure. Pell has denied any wrongdoing at Clemson. (A.P., UP)

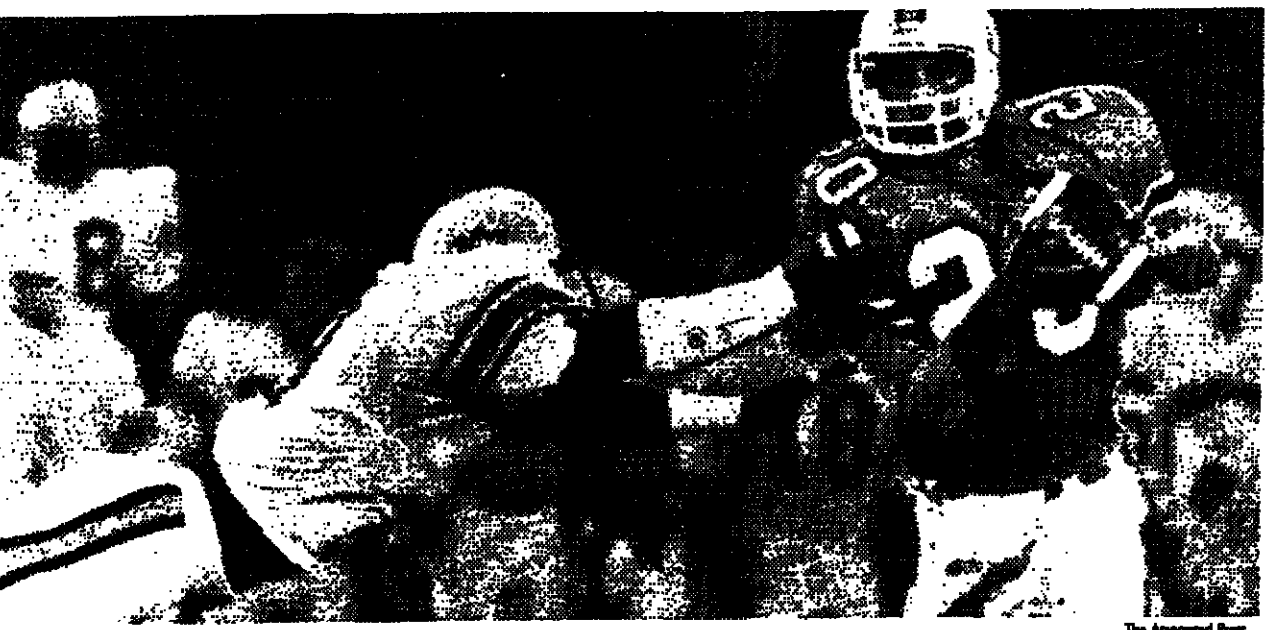
Holmes-Coetzee Bout Reportedly Set

ATLANTA (AP) — The long-awaited heavyweight fight between perennial Boxing Federation champion Larry Holmes and World Boxing Association champion Gerrie Coetzee will take place Nov. 16 in Las Vegas, the Cable News television network reported late Monday. Holmes-Coetzee fights had been scheduled before, but problems always seemed to forestall a confrontation. The undefeated Holmes relinquished his World Boxing Council title in December in a financial dispute with promoter Don King. Holmes, 36, has not fought since knocking out Marvin Frazier last November, in the WBC title in June 1978. Coetzee has not fought since he won the 3A title on a 10th-round knockout of Michael Dokes last September.

Il-Pro White Ends Contract Holdout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IRVING, Texas — All-pro defensive tackle Randy White ended a six-week holdout late Monday by signing a new contract with the National Football League Dallas Cowboys. White, 31 and a 10-year veteran, declined to disclose the terms of the deal, saying only that it is for five years. But informed estimates place the tract at \$1 million a year, which would make him pro football's best-paid defensive lineman. (UP, AP)



QUICK START — Sophomore quarterback Bernie Kosar, here eluding safety Tom Powell, passed for 329 yards and two touchdowns and Greg Cox kicked two field goals, including a game-winning 25-yarder with 6:08 left, as defending national champion Miami got past Auburn, 20-18, in Monday night's opening contest of the U.S. college football season.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

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OBSERVER

Sic Transit Conventions

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I'm a political junkie. I used to go to all the national conventions, and several of them were worth attending, but by 1972 all the juice had gone out of them, and I quit bothering.

The fault lay with the uplift movement, which had an idea that was hard to beat for inspired absurdity. This was to take the job of nominating presidential candidates away from professional politicians and give it to advertising men.

This reform was accomplished by expanding the number of primary elections, in which limited percentages of voters could be readily manipulated by mass-media marketing techniques. None but the black-hearted dared laugh at the absurdity of a political process purged by admen, for was the primary system not "democratization," and is democracy not a splendid thing?

Democracy by mass marketing doomed the national convention, which had been a traditional mammoth television entertainment since 1956.

By 1972 the "democratization" was so far advanced that conventions were no longer needed for nominating candidates. As a big news item for press and television, the convention by 1972 was dead and ready to have the dirt shoveled on it.

This dawned on me that year when I went down to Miami Beach to watch the Republicans renominate Richard Nixon, a proceeding that could have interested only the sort of person who enjoys watching ice melt.

I had attended conventions like that before — in 1956, for example, when Republicans renominated President Eisenhower. At that one, though, the Republicans were still doing most of those other interesting things politicians always did at conventions, which included boozing, backstabbing and trying to outmaneuver each other for this or that advantage.

By 1972 these essential political activities seemed to have ceased, for by that time the convention was viewed by party bosses purely as a television show — a photo opportunity, as it would be called nowadays. And what an opportunity: A

multimillion-dollar gift of free TV time from all three networks. I immediately flew home and have seen no reason to attend a convention since. The best place to watch a television show is by your television set. This year the networks have finally realized what I realized 12 years ago; to wit, that the grand old show is far beyond rigor mortis.

Still, perhaps in terror of politicians who have the power to push them around, the networks provided two hours a night of prime time for both parties this year. Here was a challenge: Could the parties come up with two hours of TV entertainment four nights running? No easy task, to be sure, but in return for that priceless gift of free TV exposure the parties, one might have supposed, would enlist the leading entertainment geniuses of the age.

They did not. The Democrats had the good fortune to have a natural entertainer, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, available for duty on camera. They had the further good luck to get an effective TV performance out of Mario Cuomo.

They also had Senator Edward Kennedy, delivering a stream of outrageous oratorical baloney with a roar, a grin and a wink that said he knew as well as we did that he was talking nonsense, but wasn't it fun? And wasn't it entertaining? It was.

The Democrats are unlikely to be so lucky again, if the networks ever again cover the conventions. If they refuse, nobody who watched the Republicans last week can blame them. The press, unduly sensitive about accusations of a liberal bias, has given the Republicans more breaks than they deserve lately, which probably explains why no one has yet pointed out that if the Republican convention had been an out-of-town tryout, it would have folded in Bridgport.

As a political junkie, I tried to stay awake. Heaven knows, I tried. And failed. Every time I awoke briefly, some Republican was talking about Walter Mondale. Walter Mondale is dull. Why don't the Republicans know that?

The networks will probably dump conventions altogether by 1988. The dumping is long overdue.

New York Times Service

Exiled Cuban Writers Relish Liberty

By James Brooke

NEW YORK — Reinaldo Garcia Ramos used to write poetry in longhand because typing provoked the curiosity of the "defense committee" in his Havana neighborhood.

He wrote in a world where paper was scarce, typewriters were rarely sold to individuals, and presses and mimeograph machines were the property of the state.

Today Garcia Ramos works out of a walk-up apartment in the Clinton section of Manhattan. The neighbors may bang a broomstick on the floor if he types late at night, but they do not come by in the morning to read what he typed.

"It is delicious," said René Cifuentes, another Cuban writer and a friend of Garcia Ramos. "For the first time in our lives, we don't fear that the secret police will come into our houses, grab our writing and throw us in jail."

Cifuentes, Garcia Ramos and Reinaldo Arenas are Cuban writers who came of age under Communism.

But after living more than two decades under Communist rule, they were among the refugees who left the Cuban port of Mariel for the United States in 1980. In all, 125,000 Cubans left at the time.

Now, the three middle-aged men are editing Mariel, a Spanish-language literary magazine, and are learning about U.S. freedom of expression in the process.

"Any of us would be in jail in Cuba for publishing a scrap of what we have published," said Cifuentes, who spent three years in prison in the early 1970s for trying to emigrate.

Garcia Ramos, who worked for eight years in Cuba's publishing house, said, "We would be tried under the law of ideological diversionism."

One lesson they have learned about the free marketplace of ideas is that a publication must sell to stay on the market.

Stacked in the corner of Cifuentes' Chelsea apartment are unsold bundles of Mariel. About 80 percent of the yearly publication cost of \$8,000 comes out of



From left, Cifuentes, Arenas, Garcia Ramos at work on an issue of Mariel.

their pockets, a major drain because all three are only occasionally employed.

Founded in Miami in 1983, the magazine Mariel moved to New York last February.

To many, the Mariel exodus acquired a negative image when it was discovered that the Cuban government had expelled about 7,500 criminals and mental patients with the refugees.

"Along with the criminals came painters, writers and poets," said Arenas, whose novel "El Centauro" was published in English by Avon this year. "We are not going to let our mouths be gagged by the press."

By leaving what he called the Cuban "ghetto" in Miami, Arenas said he hoped the magazine would have a greater impact on Latin-American intellectuals in the United States.

The magazine is largely written by exiles from a leftist regime, while Latin-American intellectuals here have been strongly influenced by exiles from rightist regimes.

The editors of Mariel say their pages are open to writers "who are against dictatorships in general." They say contemporary au-

thoritarianism in Latin America cannot be attributed to the United States or the Soviet Union, but must be traced back to Spain.

"Latin American authoritarianism comes from Spanish," Arenas said, referring to the Latin cult of the caudillo, or strong leader. "When Franco died, Castro declared three days of national mourning."

"We want to present our anti-Castro message in contemporary language," Arenas said of the magazine, which presents poetry and prose in a tabloid format richly illustrated with abstract drawings and surrealist photographs. "We are here to argue with the others."

In addition to the works of Cuban writers, recent editions have included contributions by writers from Brazil, Peru, Venezuela and Puerto Rico.

Seeking a wider audience, the editors of Mariel hope to print a supplement in English next year.

The centerpiece of the magazine is "Confidencias," a section devoted to "saving little-known works in our culture that have been deformed or silenced by the bureaucracy of Castroism."

Recent issues have included poems and essays no longer published in Cuba by such authors as Virgilio Piñera, Enrique Labra-

dor Ruiz, José Lezama Lima and Carlos Montenegro.

Some of the pieces, such as "Straits of Florida" by Roberto Valero, talk of the isolation of exile. Others, such as "Playing Russian Roulette" by Carlos Victoria, recall life in Cuban prisons.

One recent section explored the plight of homosexuals in Cuba, and other pieces have veered off into the surrealistic fantasies for which Latin-American literature is famous.

The magazine prints 3,000 copies, but only 250 are mailed to subscribers, mainly academics and Cuban exiles who pay \$10 a year. The rest are distributed to bookstores or given away.

Although their experiment with freedom of expression has been expensive, the Cubans say they are not discouraged.

"When I worked in the Cuban publishing house, there were agents who had to refer to the party all references to Castro and Russia," Garcia Ramos recalled.

Such conditions forced one poet, Daniel Fernández, to write what Arenas called "ephemeral literature."

"Daniel Fernández used to write poetry, read it and then burn it the same night," Arenas said.

PEOPLE

The Ararat Scramble

Bags of rocks and decayed wood that archeologists hope are remnants of Noah's Ark have been brought to the United States for laboratory analysis, a spokesman for one of three expeditions that climbed Mount Ararat said Monday.

Earlier in the day, Turkey's minister of culture and tourism said in Ankara that American expeditions would be forbidden from removing the samples from the country if there was a chance they had historical value. But the announcement came too late. Ron Wyatt, a member of one expedition, displayed samples at a news conference in New York and said they would be analyzed in Knoxville, Tennessee, to determine their content and approximate age.

James Irwin, a former U.S. astronaut, who is leading a second expedition, accused Wyatt and Marvin Steffins, president of U.S. International Expeditions, of unfairly seizing the samples. And Professor John Morris of the U.S. Institute for Creation and Research, the third group looking for the vessel, said it was "impossible to accept" Steffins' samples as evidence of the discovery of Noah's Ark. "All Steffins has is soft clay and not wood," he said. Irwin said Steffins and Wyatt sneaked away with what they later claimed were wooden fragments of the ark after he had led them to the spot on the slopes of Mount Ararat where the vessel was believed to have landed.

"What Steffins is doing is a shame and illegal," Irwin said Monday in Zoghebuzi, 600 miles (970 kilometers) east of Ankara. Wyatt said metal tests indicated that the rocks may contain oxidized bronze, copper or tin that could have been used as metal brackets on a boat. "There is no room for doubt in my mind that this is a boat," he said. "The question is: Is this boat Noah's Ark or is this boat there for some other reason?"

The New York Philharmonic's debut performance in Taiwan drew cheers from an audience of about 2,600 that refused to end a standing ovation until the conductor, Zubin Mehta, returned to the stage four times. The orchestra on Monday performed music by the American composers Leonard Bernstein and Aaron Copland and Gustav Mahler's Fifth Symphony. After its fi-

nal Taiwan performance, a concert Tuesday featuring the Taiwan-born violinist Lin Chao-Ling, the 130-member orchestra will fly to Hong Kong today.

Gloria Lallobrigida was out of the country when armed robbers broke into her Rome villa and took jewelry and \$200 in cash from two houseguests. But the intruders miscalculated when they ordered their victims to summon Lallobrigida's caretaker to tie him up so they could ransack the house. The caretaker came when called, but he was also armed, and he scared away the robbers with a shotgun blast.

A 14-year-old American boy sneaked onto a Sydney-bound airplane and talked his way through immigration and customs officials so he could see Australia, officials said Tuesday. The immigration department in Australia said David John Smith arrived in Sydney Sunday after sneaking onto a flight from Honolulu. A Qantas Airlines spokesman said Smith said he had stowed away after joining transit passengers en route to Sydney at Honolulu's airport. He apparently boarded the plane after asking an official if he could go and get a coat he had left on the plane. The youth then hid in the bathroom of the plane. The teen-ager came to Australia to spend the day at Sydney's Bondi Beach, famed for its surfing. The Sydney newspaper said, At Sydney, Smith, who did not have a passport or a visa, talked his way through immigration and customs checks by saying he had gotten lost and stayed in the area while looking for his mother, an immigration department spokeswoman said. He hitched a ride to Bondi Beach in the Sydney suburbs and spent some time there before taking a taxi back to the airport, where he apparently hoped to hide aboard another plane back home. But Smith did not have any money to pay the taxi fare and the driver turned him over to airport police. Smith told police that he lived in a child welfare center in Honolulu and that he had been placed in a flight from San Francisco to Honolulu in 1983, immigration officials said. Smith is being held while arrangements are made to return him to Honolulu.

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